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## U.S. Confirms Offer By Soviet in Geneva

By Hedrick Smith  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Soviet negotiators at the Geneva arms talks have raised the possibility of offering a 30-percent cutback in strategic nuclear missiles and bombers along with a related reduction in nuclear bombs and warheads, administration officials said.

Just last Friday, earlier public hints from Moscow in a similar vein were dismissed by the Reagan White House as "really propaganda," on the ground that they were not part of the Geneva arms negotiations.

The significance of the latest disclosure is that U.S. officials now say that, in Geneva, the Soviet side has raised the possibility of a cutback in nuclear warheads and bombs, something the administration has sought for three years along with a cutback in strategic missiles and bombers. The development came late in the round of talks that ended July 16, officials said Wednesday.

They were quick to caution, however, that this idea has been raised only in informal discussion and that the Soviet negotiating team has not formally offered a proposal embracing it.

What has happened, these officials said, is that without officially changing its position, the Soviet side has floated the idea of a 30-percent cutback in strategic launchers and an "appropriately related" percentage reduction in nuclear "charges."

U.S. negotiators have been unable to determine whether the Soviet Union meant this term to refer only to nuclear missile warheads or also to bombs and cruise missiles.

If it applied only to missile warheads, "this would begin to be a serious proposal," Edward L. Rowley, a senior State Department adviser on arms control, said Wednesday.

In past arms negotiations, such feelers have sometimes been a prelude to finding formulas for compromise. At present, however, the Reagan administration has taken a cautious stance.

Mr. Rowley said that recent "hints that the Soviets would reduce weapons as well as launchers are vague and have not been useful."

Other officials said the Soviet Union insisted on linking a reduction of strategic offensive arsenals to a firm ban against research on strategic defensive systems and a limit on intermediate-range offensive missiles that would require cutbacks in U.S. deployments in West-



Edward L. Rowley

ern Europe or in the British and French nuclear forces.

Nonetheless, the Soviet moves have intrigued some U.S. officials and left an opening to be probed when the next round of arms talks begins Sept. 19 after the summer recess.

Without mentioning specific Soviet moves, Robert C. McFarlane, the president's national security adviser, said last Friday that at the latest round of arms talks, "We have seen a few signs that might ultimately prove to be promising."

During the latest talks, he said, Soviet negotiators "were willing to engage conceptually, not in concrete terms, but it enabled us to emerge in the second round with a far better understanding on each side of the other side's position."

Mr. McFarlane did not allude to what was disclosed Wednesday, but to another Soviet concept, raised recently in Geneva and previously disclosed, for limiting different categories of nuclear weapons, such as land-based intercontinental missiles, to a certain percentage of each side's overall strategic arsenal.

### Soviet to Insist on Ban

The chief Soviet negotiator for space arms at the Geneva talks said Thursday that Moscow would insist on a ban on research into a space-based missile defense system, and he dismissed U.S. arguments that this could not be verified, Reuters reported.

"Work on space weapons, even at an early stage, is accompanied by signs that can be observed by national technical means," the negotiator, Yuri A. Kvititskiy, said.

"National technical means" is a term for satellite surveillance.

## Conferees Agree on Nerve Gas

House-Senate  
Action Seen as  
Reagan Victory

By Bill Keller  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — House and Senate negotiators have tentatively agreed on legislation that would allow the Defense Department to end a 16-year moratorium and resume production of chemical weapons, according to congressional and Pentagon sources.

The agreement was expected to be presented Thursday to the full conference committee working on the defense authorization bill for the fiscal year beginning Oct. 1. Aides said approval of the production of new chemical weapons seemed assured.

In a major gain for the Reagan administration, the conferees dropped a House-passed requirement that American allies in Europe agree to deploy the new weapons before production could begin.

The compromise bill would require the president to consult with the allies on a plan for deploying the new weapons, but the allies' views would not be binding.

The new weapons would use a binary nerve gas system. These weapons would contain two relatively harmless substances that become toxic after they are mixed together.

In May, the Senate approved the administration's full request for \$163.5 million for chemical weapons. The House voted last month to accept an expenditure of \$124.5 million.

The agreement was worked out by a panel of House and Senate members, including Representative Les Aspin, Democrat of Wisconsin, who heads the House armed services committee.

The nerve gas issue was one of the last major disputes between the House and Senate as they tried to resolve differences in their separate versions of the \$302.5-billion defense authorization bill.

Participants said the conferees hoped to finish the bill Thursday and present it to the House and Senate for final approval next week.

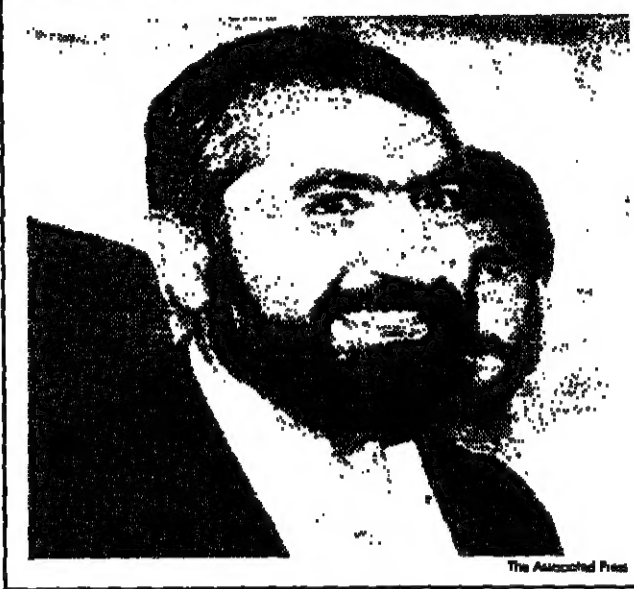
The conferees remained locked over several provisions governing military contracts.

The military bill also included compromises, negotiated last week, that would limit the number of MX missiles to be deployed to 30, allow

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)



Subroto, Indonesia's energy minister and president of OPEC.



Mohammed Ghazali, Algeria's oil minister.

## OPEC Approves, in Vote of 10 to 3, Minor Cuts in Price of Some Crude Oil

By Bob Hagerly  
International Herald Tribune

GENEVA — The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries approved by a majority vote Thursday small price cuts for certain grades of crude oil.

Oil traders and analysts said the cuts probably would have little effect on the market and represented little, if any, progress in OPEC's effort to end a four-year decline in oil prices.

But some said OPEC achieved a small victory by avoiding squabbles during the four-day meeting here.

"They've gone for the minimum of disturbance," said Paul McDonald, chief oil analyst at the London office of Shearson Lehman Brothers.

An investment banking unit of American Express Co.

Nonetheless, three OPEC members, Algeria, Libya and Iran, rejected the cuts. Algeria's oil minister, Belkacem Nabi, said the decision "has no meaning at all."

The 10 other members approved a Saudi proposal to reduce the official price of heavy crudes by 50 cents a barrel and medium grades by 20 cents. Official prices of lighter varieties are unchanged, although free-market prices are about \$2 or \$3 lower, forcing nearly all OPEC members to offer discounts.

An OPEC official said the cuts were effective immediately and estimated that they reduced the average official OPEC price by 14 cents. Most of the crude affected is produced in Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Venezuela.

Saudi Arabia's Arab heavy crude, which has an American Petroleum Institute gravity rating of 27 degrees, fell to \$26 from \$26.50. Last winter, when the British oil strike temporarily increased demand for heavy crude, Arab heavy was raised 50 cents. Arab medium, rated at 31 degrees, fell 20 cents to \$27.20.

Official prices for similar crudes produced by other members are to fall by like amounts, although members have discretion in determining the exact levels. Venezuela is widely expected to reduce its prices enough to compete with Mexico, which is not a member of OPEC and earlier this month cut prices by about \$1.

The official price of Saudi heavy is still about \$1 above that prevailing on the spot, or noncontract, market, but the Saudi Arabians hope oil demand will revive later this year.

Unlike most OPEC members, the Saudi Arabians have insisted on charging the official price. That policy has helped shrink their sales to little more than two million barrels a day, less than a quarter of the level five years ago. The Saudi Ara-

bians hope the lower prices will allow them to increase sales.

The ministers avoided the divisive question of requests by several countries for higher output quotas, which is expected to resurface at a meeting scheduled for Oct. 3 in Vienna.

An Iraqi delegate said his country's call for a larger quota was "more a demand than a request."

Iran, which sits next to Iraq at OPEC meetings under an alphabetical seating arrangement even though the two countries are at war, already has objected to raising Iraq's quota. Mohammed Ghazali, the Iranian petroleum minister, said any member seeking a larger quota was "stabbing OPEC from the inside."

Iran, Libya and Algeria, which also rejected last January's \$1 cut in official prices of light crudes, appear to resist official price reductions on principle. In practice, each has had to offer heavy discounts to sell oil.

Asked whether OPEC's official prices corresponded with market reality, Mr. Ghazali said, "We don't think market reality is realistic."

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## West Unlikely To Back France On South Africa

By Robert  
LONDON — France's decision to take economic and diplomatic action against South Africa appeared to be an isolated move Thursday as the United States and Britain said they would not change their policies toward the white-minority government.

Larry Speakes, the White House spokesman, made no direct comment on the French decision to freeze new investments, withdraw its ambassador to Pretoria and call a meeting of the United Nations Security Council to consider the state of emergency in South Africa.

But he said in Washington that there would be no change in the U.S. policy of "constructive engagement" toward South Africa that aims at influencing Pretoria by maintaining dialogue as well as investment and trade.

"In our view, the policy we have laid out towards South Africa is a correct one," Mr. Speakes said.

France acted after South Africa declared a state of emergency under which almost 800 people have been arrested and 16 killed since Sunday.

The United States is South Africa's largest trading partner, followed by Japan, Britain, West Germany and France.

Mr. Speakes said, "We have made clear our view that the South African government must move promptly away from apartheid, which we find to be repugnant and which is the basic cause for the violence South Africa is witnessing today."

Mr. Reagan recalled the U.S. ambassador, Herman W. Nickel, from Pretoria last month to express displeasure over South African military raids into neighboring Botswana and Angola.

[Congressional leaders said the French decision to impose sanctions against Pretoria should help speed passage of tough American measures that are before Congress. The Associated Press reported Thursday from Washington.]

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain told Parliament that Britain remained firmly behind Washington on the South African issue.

"This government believes that sanctions would hit very badly against the black population of South Africa," she said, adding that they would "be counterproductive."

Trade experts estimate British investment in South Africa at more than \$12 billion and say a quarter of a million British jobs depend on commerce with Pretoria.

Mrs. Thatcher's views came in the face of bitter criticism from the Labor opposition whose deputy leader, Roy Hattersley, said she was "wholly incapable of understanding the importance of giving a moral lead on this or any other issue."

Only in militantly anti-apartheid Scandinavia did there appear to be unqualified enthusiasm for the initiative by Paris.

All five suspects, who were not identified, were arrested weeks after the bombings and have remained in custody since.

The underground Islamic Jihad claimed responsibility for the U.S. Embassy blast. An anti-Israeli group said it was responsible for the Israeli Embassy bombing.

The bombings Thursday occurred in three separate incidents in areas of Beirut not generally frequented by foreigners. Thirteen foreigners, including seven Americans, have been seized in Lebanon over the last 16 months and are still missing.

Officials at the American University and hospital recently complained to Prime Minister Rashid Karame about the presence of armed militiamen and called on the authorities to try harder to arrange the release of three American staff members abducted between November 1984 and June 1985.

In another development, the Israeli-backed South Lebanon Army Thursday reopened crossing points it had sealed off between the narrow strip of controls near the Israeli border and areas north of the belt. Israeli Army radio reported.

The crossings were closed two weeks ago after three car-bomb attacks on South Lebanon Army checkpoints at the northern edge of the Israeli-claimed security strip, just north of the Israeli border.

Suicide bombings on July 9 and July 15 killed five South Lebanese Army soldiers, 12 Lebanese civilians. Two Israeli soldiers were slightly injured.

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On Page 2:

Five more blacks were killed in South Africa in clashes with troops.

The police commissioner's complex and very powerful Pretoria official.

that Bonn should follow the French lead. That view is supported in the governing coalition by members of the Free Democrats and the youth wing of Chancellor Kohl's own Christian Democrats.

There appeared to be no immediate plans in Belgium, the Netherlands, Spain, Portugal or Switzerland to follow France, although some of the nations welcomed the move.

Foreign Minister Uffe Ellemann-Jensen of Denmark described the French action as a "splendid initiative" and said Denmark, which recently banned investments in South Africa, was considering closing its consulate in

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Beirut Acts  
To Protect  
American U.

United Press International

BEIRUT — Syrian-backed security forces announced new measures Thursday to defend U.S. institutions in West Beirut, which is predominantly Moslem, after gunmen abducted seven people, apparently none of them foreigners.

A coordination committee, made up of representatives of the Lebanese Army and Muslim militia forces, banned guns at the campus of the American University of Beirut and the adjacent American University Hospital, both of which have long been open to armed militiamen.

The committee, which introduced a similar ban at Beirut International Airport, said that police and army units would be bolstered at the two American institutions to keep gunmen off the grounds.

Meanwhile, a judge ordered five people to stand trial in military court for bombing attacks that killed more than 120 people at the U.S. and Iraqi embassies in Beirut, legal sources said.

The indictment was accompanied by a recommendation that the five men be sentenced to death if convicted, the sources said. No date was set for the trial.

The sources said the actions coincided with efforts to improve Lebanon's image after the hijacking of a TWA jetliner last month and the ensuing hostage crisis.

A truck packed with high explosives crashed into the Iraqi Embassy in West Beirut in December 1981, killing 61 people. A similar truck bomb on April 18, 1983, killed more than 60 people at the U.S. Embassy.

All five suspects, who were not identified, were arrested weeks after the bombings and have remained in custody since.

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Rock Hudson, the American film actor, has AIDS, a spokesman says. Page 3.

## Australia Links AIDS to Semen Donor

4 Women, Artificially Inseminated, Infected by Virus

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SYDNEY — Four Australian women have been infected with the virus for AIDS, or acquired immune deficiency syndrome, through artificial insemination with donated semen, a health spokesman said here Thursday.

The cases were believed to be the first documented of the virus's having been transmitted through artificial insemination, the New South Wales Health Department said.

A spokesman added that confirmation was obtained this week that the four women were infected in 1982 during insemination at Westmead Hospital, all by semen from one donor. The inseminations were unsuccessful.

A person who has the AIDS virus will not necessarily come down with the disease. One of the women has swollen lymph glands, an AIDS symptom. But the others are in good health and are unlikely to exhibit the major symptoms, the hospital said.

The discoveries were made after the woman who came down with

AIDS symptoms consulted a doctor for a glandular problem.

Three of the women later became pregnant by insemination from other donors and gave birth to healthy children, all now more than a year old. No husbands in the cases were found to have the antibodies that indicate the presence of AIDS.

Doctors emphasized that although the women might not come down with AIDS, they could infect others through sexual contact or by donating blood and organs.

AIDS attacks the immune system, leaving victims unable to fight disease. Homosexuals are a high-risk group, as are intravenous drug users and persons receiving blood transfusions, such as hemophiliacs.

The Westmead Hospital immunologist, Dr. Graeme Stewart, said it was essential that doctors and patients around the world be made aware of the discovery in Australia, where screening of sperm donors is required now by law.

All sperm banks in Australia were closed in November because of the AIDS fear, said Professor

David Pennington, chairman of the New South Wales AIDS task force. They were reopened in April on the condition that strict screening be carried out, the doctor added.

Doctors must undergo blood tests at the time sperm is donated. The test is repeated three months later and, if negative, the semen is then released for use.

Health Minister Neil Blewitt has predicted a 600-percent increase in the number of victims by the end of next year. Sydney, a city of 3.5 million people, is estimated to have 150,000 to 200,000 homosexuals.

Westmead Hospital noted that artificial insemination had become routine in Australia in the last decade. More than 100,000 women have been inseminated since 1980.

When the hospital realized a few weeks ago that women might have been exposed to AIDS through artificial insemination, it sent a letter to all recipients of the procedure during the past five years, offering antibody testing. It said 80 percent of the women replied and that none of the tests proved positive.

(APF. AP)

## Brush With Nuclear War Still Haunts U.S., Soviet

By Walter Pincus  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — On Saturday, Oct. 27, 1962, one day before the Soviet leader, Nikita S. Khrushchev, offered to withdraw nuclear missiles from Cuba, President John F. Kennedy approved plans for air strikes on the missile sites, air bases and anti-aircraft installations on the island. The strikes were to take place Monday, just two days later.

Kennedy and his colleagues on the Executive Committee of top officials, known as Excom, convened to handle the crisis, expected that a U.S. invasion of Cuba would follow, according to participants and notes on the meetings.

At the time, U.S. intelligence believed that 20 of the 24 medium-range Soviet nuclear missiles on the island were operational, with more becoming combat-ready each day.

The Joint Chiefs of Staff had told the Excom that the planned bombing raids could not be expected to destroy all the operational missiles in Cuba. So they faced a possibility that at least one of them could be launched,

causing almost certain "chaos in part of the East Coast," as Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara put it during one of the first meetings.

Soviet air defenses in Cuba, which that

day shot down a U-2 reconnaissance plane, were growing stronger daily, making it more difficult to carry out a strike against the Soviet nuclear force, or even to keep track of it.

"The actions that we took on Saturday," Mr. McNamara said in a recent interview, "were actions that could have led, might have led, to a Soviet military response."

"I recall leaving the White House that night," he added, "walking through the gardens of the White House to my car to drive

back to the Pentagon and wondering if I'd ever see another Saturday night."

According to the recently released notes of that White House meeting on Oct. 27, 1962, Mr. McNamara told the Excom that "invasion had become almost inevitable. If we leave U.S. missiles in Turkey, the Soviets might attack Turkey. If the Soviets do attack the Turks, we must respond in the NATO area."

That same day, however, Kennedy also authorized actions designed to send peaceful signals to Khrushchev, who had started the Cuban crisis as an obvious gamble and now was signaling that he wanted to end it without fighting. Both Khrushchev's decision to put the missiles in Cuba and his moves to get out of the ensuing crisis provoked opposition in the Politburo. Two years later he was removed from power.

Kennedy ordered the immediate dismantling of the 15 Jupiter missiles in Turkey. The step was intended to show Moscow that the U.S. would not use those missiles, each with a range of 1,500 miles (2,400 kilometers). At

the same time, it was to prevent their unintended use should Soviet forces attack and try to seize control of them.

Under the NATO treaty, a Soviet attack on Turkey would have led to "general war," according to Bromley Smith, who at the time was executive director of the National Security Council.

Kennedy also delayed retaliation for the shooting down of the U-2, despite his order that the United States should destroy any Cuban-based anti-aircraft battery that hit a U.S. plane.

Finally, Kennedy authorized his brother Robert to give assurance to the Soviet Union through its ambassador in Washington, Anatoli F. Dobrynin, that if Khrushchev took the missiles out of Cuba, the United States would remove its missiles from Turkey, but that a commitment was needed the next day.

Some officials objected to the proposed deal, but Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson asked, according to the notes of the meeting,

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### INSIDE

■ A Soviet general confirmed some details of a military reshuffle. Page 2.

■ The Reagan administration wants to expand aid to security police forces of four Central American countries. Page 3.

■ An American businessman in China is on trial on charges that a fatal hotel fire was caused by his smoking in bed. Page 4.

■ Apulia, Italy's rugged heel, is marked by thousands of years of history. Page 8.

■ Mexico devalues the peso and makes cuts in government positions. Page 13.

■ Sir James Goldsmith has become chairman of Crown Zellerbach Corp. Page 13.



## South Africa's Top Policeman: Complex — and Very Powerful

By Alan Cowell  
New York Times Service

PRETORIA — When he met with reporters the other day to give details of South Africa's new state of emergency, Lieutenant General Johann P. Coetzee, the commissioner of police, was asked a question that he took to be political in nature, so he declined to answer. He is a policeman, he said, not a politician. "The legislature makes the laws, and I obey them."

But the image — of a simple cop, although one on a big beat — seemed to fall far short of the reality. For years, as a secret policeman, he has been at the forefront of South Africa's onslaught against political enemies, and he is said by associates to be an expert on international communism. Since the state of emergency was proclaimed Sunday, he has had nearly absolute power to control the lives of millions of South Africans.

In charge of the day-to-day running of the emergency, he is one of the most powerful men in the land. A protector to some and a hard, ruthless enemy to others, General Coetzee also seems more complex than his comment would acknowledge.

In his spare time, according to one account, he is a sculptor. He holds university degrees in political science and history. He is said to be

an avid student of ancient Greek philosophy. One newspaper said his achievements included a doctoral thesis on Trotsky.

Underlying those scholarly accomplishments, however, is another reality. General Coetzee, 56, heads a 44,000-member police force that, even before the emergency, was viewed with loathing and fear by many blacks.

White liberal South Africans call its actions heavy-handed and excessive. Its tactics in black townships have been harsh, and many of the 500 people who have died since unrest was renewed last September have been killed, by official acknowledgment, by the police themselves.

The security police have been accused in open court of torture. Their task, moreover, has been to act as the guardian of policies designed to shelter white minority rule, and General Coetzee has risen through the ranks.

When he met foreign reporters, he seemed to be at pains to avoid a threatening posture, while making it clear, too, that his current, wide-ranging powers include the ability to declare total censorship. He made no secret of his determination to "cool down" the black townships with those powers.

His whole working life, since he joined the mounted police in 1946,



Johann P. Coetzee

Words such as 'ruthless' are used to describe him, but this assessment is balanced by reference to the thoughtfulness with which he perceives his role.

has been devoted to the force, implying great loyalty and much ambition, and his reputation was built in the security branch.

His true value emerged when as a "handler" of secret agents he master-minded and controlled the infiltration by undercover operatives of the South African Communist Party and other opposition groups. Gerard Ludi, for instance, one of

General Coetzee's agents, provided the evidence that put Bram Fischer, the country's leading Communist, behind bars in 1966.

South Africans who have studied his career use such words as "ruthless" to describe his abilities as an interrogator and security operative, but they balance this assessment by referring to his thoughtfulness in his overall perception of his role.

The police, he was quoted as saying before the emergency was declared, "must not be another force to tear asunder what is already a delicate situation."

Interviewed when he took over as commissioner, he was quoted as saying he was more troubled by fear than by subversives, and he set as priorities a streamlining and modernization of police work against common criminals. The preoccupations have changed since then, however.

General Coetzee had headed the security police for four years when he took over as commissioner of police in June 1983. He was the third successive commissioner to have been drawn from the third branch, suggesting that the government's priority in appointing its most senior policeman is to cope with those who would challenge white power.

In that task General Coetzee has played a central role in police efforts to undermine the outlawed African National Congress, the most prominent of the exiled groups fighting apartheid.

In one interview he said the most important internal security job for the police was to penetrate the "support systems" used by the congress's operatives inside South Africa, implying the creation of a wide network of informers. Before

the emergency was declared, South African intelligence operatives said that they feared that mounting violence in black townships — focused sometimes on purported police collaborators — could jeopardize their lines of communication to their informers, silencing sources.

General Coetzee is said to believe that the battle against infiltrators and urban guerrillas is a psychological war, rather than a straight physical fight. Those infiltrators who are identified, he is said to believe, should be punished and destroyed without compromise.

He is said to be a man of quick decisions who has the ear of President Pieter W. Botha. He is a member of the secretive State Security Council of military, police and government figures, which has great influence over the nation's affairs.

By some accounts, General Coetzee has pondered aloud whether there should be some alternative to trials for suspected urban guerrillas, because public hearings allow his opponents to gain insights into his tactics and strategy.

Ironically, in a newspaper interview shortly after he was appointed police commissioner, he was quoted as saying that South Africa's greatest success in countering urban guerrillas had been its ability to do so without declaring a state of emergency.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### 7 Nations to Seek Anti-Hijacking Steps

BONN (Reuters) — Western anti-terrorism experts agreed Thursday to press for tougher standards at airports considered to be vulnerable to hijackers, delegation sources said. There were few details.

The agreement was reached at a meeting of officials from seven industrialized countries, the latest in a regular series started in 1978 when countries at a summit meeting here agreed on measures to combat air terrorism. The seven are the United States, Canada, Italy, Japan, France, Britain and West Germany.

A source said: "They agreed to approach the International Civil Aviation Organization to seek a general tightening of standards, improved technical means, better trained and equipped staff and improved reporting of suspicious activity." The sources said there was no agreement on the call by the United States for a boycott of Beirut International Airport and a ban on Lebanon's Middle East Airlines.

### Poland Tightens Grip on Universities

WARSAW (Reuters) — The Polish authorities tightened their political grip Thursday on Poland's universities, where dissent and support for the ideals of the banned Solidarity free trade union are still entrenched.

The parliament voted overwhelmingly to make changes in the education laws that ban political activity in universities and make it easier for the government to dismiss teachers. The legislation will also allow the authorities to prevent the election of politically unacceptable university heads and revives the need for teachers to take a loyalty oath to the principles of socialist education.

The parliament also voted late Wednesday to strengthen the legally recognized unions created since 1983 to replace Solidarity, and ruled on any return to trade union pluralism in the foreseeable future. The new unions were given a legal right to be consulted by factory management about working conditions and the distribution of housing.

### Women Fail on Compromise at Talks

NAIROBI (UPI) — Negotiators at the United Nations Women's Conference failed Thursday in an effort to reach an 11th-hour agreement on apartheid, sanctions against South Africa and Zionism, thus dealing a setback to U.S. efforts to limit political declarations in the final document.

"We are not going to be able to resolve these problems; we have run out of time," said Rosalio Manalo, head of the committee set up to draft the document, which is to chart women's strategies until 2000.

The inability to agree on wording acceptable to the 157 nations on the controversies means the document will come to a vote Friday at the plenary session, where Communist-bloc nations and the Third World have a large majority.

The U.S. delegation, headed by President Ronald Reagan's daughter, Maureen, had demanded that the final document drop its call for mandatory sanctions against Pretoria and its equation of Zionism with racism.

### Sikh Militants Reject Punjab Accord

AMRITSAR, India (AP) — Sikh militants pledged Thursday to continue their "holy war" for greater autonomy, condemning the settlement between moderates and the Indian government announced Wednesday to resolve the Punjab crisis as "a stab in the back."

President Rajiv Gandhi and Harchand Singh Longowal, leader of a moderate faction of the Sikh party, signed an 11-point accord aimed at ending four years of fighting for greater political and religious autonomy in Punjab, home of most of the 15 million Sikhs in India.

Analysts said the success of the agreement, however, hinged on the reaction of two Sikh leaders, Parkash Singh Badal, a former Punjab chief minister, and Gurmehar Singh Tohra, president of the main Sikh religious council. Both are members of Mr. Longowal's Akali Dal party.

### For the Record

Two men blew themselves up as they were trying to plant a bomb during a wave of attacks on the police in Colombia's three main cities, Bogotá, Cali and Medellín, officers said Wednesday.

All 74 persons aboard a Colombian military cargo plane, pressed into passenger service during a national airline pilots' strike, died Wednesday when the plane crashed in the jungle during a rainstorm, officials said Thursday in Bogotá. The Avianca airline strike ended Thursday. (UPI)

Secretary General Javier Pérez de Cuellar of the United Nations has been admitted to a hospital in New York for tests after abdominal pain that doctors suspect might be caused by inflammation of sections of the bowel, his spokesman said Thursday. (Reuters)

The new government of the breakaway Turkish Cypriot state called Thursday for peace negotiations with the Greek Cypriot side to establish a two-zone federal republic. (AP)

Prime Minister Felipe González of Spain and Prime Minister Mário Soares of Portugal met briefly Thursday in Lisbon to discuss the entry of their countries into the European Community. (Reuters)

### Correction

The size and terms of a loan to Scandinavian Airlines System reported in a Reuters dispatch Tuesday were misstated. The size of the loan was 100 million European currency units (\$78.4 million) and the interest was set at 9 percent over 10 years.

## U.S. Arms Plan for Arabs Assailed

By David B. Ottaway  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Two congressional supporters of Israel have warned that the Reagan administration's plans to sell advanced weaponry to Jordan and Saudi Arabia would provoke a divisive arms-sales debate and would harm U.S. efforts to renew the peace process in the Middle East.

The warning was made by two Democratic representatives, Tom Lantos of California and Lawrence J. Smith of Florida, prior to a closed-session briefing for three House committees on a new administration study on the weaponry needs of Middle Eastern countries.

The congressmen assailed the administration for presenting the document at what Mr. Lantos called "the least opportune time." "You're setting yourself up in a very, very confrontational mode with both the House and Senate," Mr. Smith said Wednesday.

Mr. Lantos said it "simply boggles the human mind" to expect Israel to engage seriously in "direct negotiations" for peace at the same time that the United States proposes to sell sophisticated arms to Israel's Arab neighbors.

The comments by the two House members, known as strong supporters of Israel, were taken as a precursor of the likely reaction of many senators and representatives who have backed resolutions or amendments opposing strong opposition to selling sophisticated arms to Jordan and Saudi Arabia now.

The arms-transfer study is expected to be followed, probably in September, by administration requests to sell additional advanced aircraft, mobile ground-to-air and air-to-air missiles to Jordan and Saudi Arabia.

Seeking to allay congressional concern, Richard W. Murphy, assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs, told the House Middle East subcommittee Wednesday that the study was "not a decision document" and made no specific recommendations for any arms sales.

Mr. Murphy also said that "some" of the seven names of Palestinian

estimates being considered for a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation to preliminary talks with the United States were acceptable to Washington.

He did not indicate which, but noted that Prime Minister Shimon Peres has reversed his initial opposition to the list and accepted the two West Bank residents on it, Hanna Seniors and Faiz Abu Rahme.

Israel is still strongly opposed to the meeting because it fears the outcome may be the start of a dialogue between the United States and the Palestine Liberation Organization.

### Israel-Egypt Relations

Mr. Peres has told Israeli officials that there has recently been an improvement in relations between Israel and Egypt. The New York Times reported Wednesday from Tel Aviv, quoting a source close to discussions between the two nations.

Egyptian officials, reached by telephone, denied that there had been any change in Egypt's policy toward Israel.

## Conferees Agree on New Nerve Gas Weapons

(Continued from Page 1)

the U.S. to make three tests of a new anti-satellite weapon aimed at an object in space, and allow research costing up to \$2.75 billion for the Strategic Defense Initiative, the space-based missile defense program.

Several sources said the compromise on chemical weapons would probably get an angry response in the House.

The House, after blocking the administration's plans to resume production of chemical weapons for four years, approved production last month after imposing several preconditions.

The most stringent was a requirement devised by Representative John M. Spratt Jr., Democrat of South Carolina, that production could not resume unless NATO

formally agreed to deploy the weapons in Western Europe. Mr. Spratt said that because the weapons would most likely be used on European battlefields, Europeans should be forced to confront the issue.

The Senate approved the program with few limits. Senate conferees argued that the NATO provision would cause political problems in Europe and give allies a veto over a matter involving American security.

The agreement, worked out by a group that included Representatives Spratt and Aspin, said instead that the president must certify he had worked out a deployment plan with the allies. The conferees approved a nonbinding statement specifying that the new weapons were intended to replace existing stockpiles.

The conferees also agreed to several other safeguards on the program, including requirements that the Pentagon overcome technical problems that have been found in the chemical Bageye bomb and that the two chemicals that combine to form a lethal agent in the new weapon be stored in separate states.

Because of the political sensitivity of the chemical weapons issue, a House aide said, Mr. Aspin was devising an unusual arrangement in which the House would be given another vote on chemical weapons, separate from the normal yes-or-no final vote on the entire military bill.

Sources said that Mr. Aspin, a former opponent of chemical weapons who switched sides last year, would argue for the weapons in the House.

## 5 Blacks Die In Clashes With Troops

By Glenn Frankel  
Washington Post Service

JOHANNESBURG — Five more blacks have been killed in clashes with South African security forces, according to police reports Thursday. Police announced they had arrested 127 more people in their crackdown on black activists.

The official death toll since Sunday, when the white-minority government declared a state of emergency in 36 South African cities and towns, stood at 16. Arrests under the declaration, which gives the police and army sweeping powers of arrest and seizure of property, stood at 792.

Four persons were shot dead and 16 others wounded in a confrontation between security forces and a crowd Wednesday in the black township of Daveyton, east of Johannesburg, according to a police report released Thursday.

Soldiers in the East Cape region shot and killed a 16-year-old black youth Thursday, police said. They said blacks had stoned an army vehicle but refused to divulge the name of the township or the identity of the victim.

Police have cut back sharply on the amount of information released on such incidents as part of a campaign to play down unrest.

A police vehicle was fired on Wednesday and a policeman wounded in the Port Elizabeth township of Soweto, police said. They also reported about a dozen other incidents of unrest in unidentified townships Wednesday and Thursday.

The reports of new deaths seemed to contradict police claims in recent days that unrest in the townships was winding down following the declaration of a state of emergency.

A spokesman for the Detainees' Parents Support Committee, a civil rights monitoring group, said Thursday he believed police were withholding the names of at least 100 people who had been detained.

Meanwhile, the white commissioner of police for the city of Soweto, said Thursday he was banning all gatherings this weekend to celebrate the 67th birthday of Nelson Mandela, leader of the outlawed African National Congress.

Mr. Mandela has served 22 years in prison on a life sentence for conspiring to overthrow the government.



General Nikolai F. Chervov refused to confirm or deny in Moscow on Thursday the return of Marshal Nikolai V. Ogarkov, former chief of staff, to a high military position.

## Soviet Hints At Military Shake-Up

By William J. Eaton  
Los Angeles Times Service

MOSCOW — A Soviet Defense Ministry spokesman confirmed the removal of the commander of the Soviet nuclear missile units Thursday amid signs of a top-level military shake-up.

Marshal Vladimir F. Tolubko, 70, one of a dozen deputy defense ministers and the head of the Soviet Strategic Forces since 1972, was removed. But his successor was not named.

In another move, Colonel General Alexei A. Yegorov was replaced as head of the armed forces' political directorate by a former deputy, General Alexei D. Lizichev, 57. General Lizichev was a senior staff officer with Soviet troops in East Germany until mid-July.

General Nikolai F. Chervov, who confirmed the shifts in replies to questions at a news conference, identified Marshal Tolubko's replacement only as "another talented and able military leader" who would be named later.

He refused to confirm or deny reports that Marshal Nikolai V. Ogarkov has returned from obscurity as commander of Warsaw Pact forces in place of Marshal Viktor G. Kulikov.

"We do not have such information," he replied with a smile to questions.

The reports, which included the two changes announced Thursday, were published in the West a week after the Soviet Communist Party leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, met with military commanders during a trip to the city of Minsk on July 11. Marshal Ogarkov, 67, was unconsciously removed as chief of staff and first deputy defense minister in September and transferred to "other work."

Marshal Ogarkov has advocated greater spending on arms to fend off a perceived threat from the United States.

But he also has argued for a greater emphasis on conventional arms on the ground that nuclear arsenals on both the U.S. and Soviet sides were so great that neither could strike first without receiving an unacceptable retaliatory blow.

Marshal Ogarkov, who publicly defended the Soviet Union after its air force shot down a South Korean airliner in September 1983, was once regarded as a possible minister of defense.

He was shunted aside, however, when Dmitri F. Ustinov held the minister's post and Konstantin U. Chernenko had become Soviet president. Marshal Ustinov died in December and Mr. Chernenko died in March.

There has been no official explanation of why Marshal Ogarkov was removed. Western diplomats speculated that he may have had a personality clash with Marshal Ustinov or opposed resuming arms-control talks with the United States.

Another change announced recently was the promotion of General Pyotr Lushev, 61, head of the Moscow Military District, to commander of Soviet forces in East Germany.

## Spain Will Expel Illegal Foreigners

Reuters

MADRID — Hundreds of thousands of illegal foreign residents have three months to obtain a residence permit or face expulsion from Spain, a move aimed at combating crime committed by foreigners.

Under a new law, foreigners who do not have their documents in order by Oct. 23 are liable to be expelled. The law came into effect on Wednesday.

Authorities can also expel foreigners who are working without a work permit, are engaging in illegal activities, are endangering public order or state security, are begging or are insolvent.

## Austria Publishes List Of 136 Tainted Wines

Reuters

VIENNA — Austria's Health Ministry, in an attempt to ease public alarm over the wine scandal, has published a list of 136 wines laced with a toxic chemical used in car antifreeze.

The list, comprising wines sold by 46 companies, was issued Wednesday during a dispute over who was responsible for an apparent delay in action since wine mixed with diethylene glycol was found in Austria three months ago.

Meanwhile, a fifth person was detained in connection with the scandal after arrests last weekend. Police said they had begun investigations into 10 more wine companies and said they expected additional proceedings.

In Marseille, police seized 90,000 bottles of Austrian wine after tests disclosed the presence of diethylene glycol, a spokesman for the importer, Claude Cherki, said Thursday.

In West Germany, the Wiesbaden public prosecutor issued a warrant for the arrest of a wine importer alleged to have forged documents to import laced Austrian wine.

Three wine companies, which

had sold doctored Austrian wines bought at low prices, are being investigated, police said. They added that they suspected all the companies of knowing that the chemical, which can cause kidney damage, had been added to the wine.

The contaminated Austrian wine has been found in West Germany, Switzerland, the Netherlands, Britain, France, Poland, Greece and North America and Hong Kong.

Austria's Health Ministry first advised the public on Monday not to drink quality Austrian wines until a nationwide hunt for laced wines had been completed.

Since then the chemical, which was used to sweeten wines, has also been found in ordinary table wines. Wines with potentially lethal doses of it have been found in West Germany and Austria.

The ministry's statement came nearly two weeks after a similar warning by West Germany, where large quantities of contaminated Austrian wine have been seized.

An Austrian Health Ministry spokesman said the list did not include wines containing "a few drops" of the chemical. The list includes wines from Italy's South Tyrol region and one from Hungary marketed by an Austrian company.

## West Cool Toward South Africa Sanctions

(Continued from Page 1)

Johannesburg, Norway also welcomed the French move.

Sweden took similar measures against South Africa in 1979 and tightened investment regulations this year.

Canada took steps earlier this month to curtail its trade with South Africa.

In Paris, the leader of the employers' federation, Yvon Gattaz, described the French step as serious and hoped that it would not impair trade.

Jean François-Poncet, foreign minister during the previous French administration of President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, warned that while some action was necessary, "we have too many interests in Africa to isolate ourselves."

At the United Nations, France proposed that the Security Council call on South Africa to lift its emergency decree and also asked the

other members of the 15-nation body to support imposition of sanctions against Pretoria, including suspension of foreign investment.

The council was due to meet later Thursday at the request of France.

In Washington, Mr. Spokes said the United States had no plans to hold high-level meetings with South Africa on the state of emergency.

### South Africa Seeks Talks

South Africa has proposed holding high-level talks with the United States somewhere in Europe to explain its recent actions and to try to end the chill in relations between the two countries, according to Reagan administration officials. The New York Times reported Thursday.

The officials said the South African request, made in the last week, was under intense study. Some officials are said to favor such a meeting to provide South Africa with an incentive to ease the present crack-

down in some black areas of the country and to resume negotiations for the independence of South-West Africa, also known as Namibia.

But a senior State Department official said the administration wanted to be fairly certain that talks would lead to a change in the South African's policy.

"We're not setting preconditions," he said, "but we want evidence that at some point, they will be prepared to negotiate seriously in the region."

### Tutu Criticizes Reagan

Bishop Desmond Tutu of South Africa, recipient of the 1984 Nobel Peace Prize, accused President Reagan on Thursday of giving "aid and comfort to the perpetrators of one of the most racist systems since Nazism and Communism."

"We will not forget what has happened to our people and where the American administration stood at a time when we needed them desperately," Bishop Tutu said in a telephone interview.

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## BRIEFS

**Anti-Hijacking Steps**  
 Terrorism experts agreed that the world was not yet safe from hijacking. They agreed on measures to combat hijacking in the Americas, Canada, Italy, Japan, and the United States.

**Tip on Universities**  
 Authorities tightened their vigilance at universities and colleges. They agreed on measures to combat hijacking in the Americas, Canada, Italy, Japan, and the United States.

**Compromise at Talk**  
 At the United Nations World Conference on the Environment, the United States and the Soviet Union agreed on a compromise on the distribution of housing.

**Set Punjab Accord**  
 Sikh militants pledged to accept the Indian government's offer of a 10-year moratorium on violence. The accord was signed in New Delhi.

**U.S. Says Relief Is Stalled in Ethiopia**  
 The Associated Press reported that the U.S. administration international aid official expressed deep frustration Thursday with Ethiopia because that country's government has refused to allow trucks to be used to distribute emergency food shipments.

**Rock Hudson Has AIDS, His Spokeswoman Confirms**  
 Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
 PARIS — Rock Hudson has AIDS, or acquired immune deficiency syndrome, and has known it for more than a year, a spokeswoman for the American film actor said Thursday.

**Spaghetti alla Bureocrazia**  
 GENEVA — Spaghetti guidelines have been published by the International Organization for Standardization. The standards specify how to visually assess the surface of spaghetti and other pasta and how to judge "resistance to cutting between teeth and crushing between tongue and palate."

**Gas Weapons**  
 The United States and the Soviet Union agreed on a compromise on the distribution of housing.

## U.S. Plans to Expand Aid for Security Forces in 4 Latin Countries

By Doyle McManus  
 Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration is planning a major expansion of aid to Central America's internal security forces, renewing official U.S. ties with police units that have long been accused of death squad assassinations, according to government officials.

Responding to an attack in San Salvador last month in which 13 persons killed, the administration will ask Congress for at least \$53 million in equipment and training for police forces in four Central American countries, the officials said.

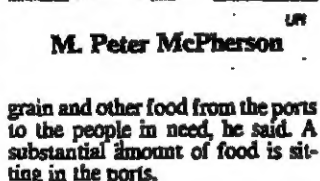
The CIA also has moved to increase its help to Salvadoran internal security units, resuming its support of the country's Treasury Police, the officials said.

It would be the first large-scale program since 1973, when Congress ended training of foreign police after allegations that it tied the United States to human rights abuses. The plan also would reverse a ban on most U.S. security aid to Guatemala, which ended in 1977 because of killings of civilians.

Such aid would have been widely opposed in the United States only two years ago, when El Salvador police forces were accused of murdering thousands of Salvadoran civilians. But administration officials say they are satisfied that the Salvadoran police forces have genuinely reformed. They foresee little difficulty in winning congressional approval for aid.

"They've cleaned up their act," a State Department official said of the Salvadorans. "A lot of the garbage in the middle and upper ranks are gone."

A congressional opponent of the administration's plans agreed legislators are likely to approve the aid. "Congress is clearly in the mood to be willingly stampeded," said Representative George Miller, Democrat of California, who argues that the aid may be unnecessary. "We have lost our willingness."



M. Peter McPherson

## Rock Hudson Has AIDS, His Spokeswoman Confirms

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
 PARIS — Rock Hudson has AIDS, or acquired immune deficiency syndrome, and has known it for more than a year, a spokeswoman for the American film actor said Thursday.

The spokeswoman, Yanou Collart, said that Mr. Hudson, 59, had been diagnosed in the United States as having AIDS. She said he had come to Paris to consult with an AIDS specialist, but fell ill and had gone to the American Hospital of Paris.

Upon examining him, doctors at the hospital discovered "abnormalities" in his liver and planned to do further tests as soon as he was stronger, Mrs. Collart said.

Asked how the actor acquired the disease, which most frequently strikes homosexuals, intravenous drug users and recipients of blood transfusions, Mrs. Collart said, "He doesn't have any idea how he contracted AIDS." She added: "Nobody around him has AIDS."

Earlier this week, another agent of Mr. Hudson had said the actor had inoperable liver cancer. The hospital denied that report Wednesday and said Mr. Hudson was hospitalized Sunday with "fatigue and general malaise."

(AP, Reuters)



## China's President Meets Old Acquaintance

Li Xiaonian, visiting chief of state, chatted with Henry A. Kissinger during dinner Wednesday in the Chinese Embassy in Washington. Vice President George Bush was the guest of honor. Mr. Kissinger paid a secret visit to Beijing in 1971 for talks that opened the way to an improvement of relations.

## 3 Networks to Let U.S. Examine Hijack Crisis Tapes

By Alex S. Jones  
 New York Times Service

NEW YORK — After a day of negotiating with Justice Department officials, ABC, NBC and Cable News Network have agreed to comply in large measure with subpoenas for large quantities of videotapes and other material relating to the 17-day Beirut hostage crisis that followed the hijacking of a TWA airliner last month.

A CBS spokesman said Tuesday that the network would seek a meeting with Justice Department officials on Thursday to discuss the subpoenas, but that no decision had yet been made regarding what the network would do.

In separate statements, the three networks characterized their decisions somewhat differently. Both ABC and NBC seemed to have reached a compromise with the Justice Department regarding the basis for turning over the material.

Both indicated they would preview the material sought by the department and provide any material that could help identify or prosecute the hijackers.

The original subpoenas would have allowed federal officials to view all videotapes and other materials relating to the hostage crisis, according to network officials.

ABC, CBS and NBC were served subpoenas Tuesday from the Justice Department that asked for all videotapes, films, still photographs and audio material taken in Beirut and Algiers in connection with the hijacking. A similar subpoena has been issued for CNN, but it was not delivered Tuesday.

The subpoenas asked for material — whether broadcast or not — covering the hijacking incident, the hijackers, captors, guards, negotiators, the hostages and all interviews, according to network spokesmen.

A Justice Department official said the networks had indicated a willingness to provide material that went on the air, but "had a problem" turning over material that was not broadcast.

The courts have upheld subpoenas for unpublished material from journalists and news organizations, but only in exceptional circumstances, according to John G. Koeltz, a partner in the New York law firm of Debevoise & Plimpton.

Mr. Koeltz said that anyone issuing such a subpoena must demonstrate that the material being sought is crucial to the case and unavailable elsewhere.

Journalists have customarily resisted such subpoenas in all but the most extreme circumstances, regarding them to be an attempt to make journalists an agency of law enforcement that might compromise their role as independent gatherers of news.

Government sources said the federal authorities had identified most, if not all, of the hijackers and mainly wanted the material as corroborative evidence.

But Patrick S. Korten, deputy director of public affairs for the Justice Department, said the subpoenaed material was "important" to the government's efforts to pursue criminal prosecution of the hijackers.

Mr. Korten added that there were no plans at present to subpoena notes or photographs from other news organizations but he would not rule it out.

Washington Post Service  
 WASHINGTON — Several remedies for skin rash and other skin conditions contain an ingredient that has been found to cause nerve and liver damage in research animals, according to a petition delivered to the Food and Drug Administration.

The petition, from a group of scientists and health activists, asked the agency Wednesday to remove the products from the market. The agency has no reports of serious side effects in humans from the products, a spokesman said.

The ingredient, iodochlorhydroxyquin, is found in the over-the-counter product Vioform and the prescription product Vioform-Hydrocortisone, both manufactured by Ciba-Geigy as skin cream.

A spokesman for Ciba-Geigy said, "We don't feel that the petition is justified based on the safety record of the product."

Iodochlorhydroxyquin was contained in Entero-Vioform, an oral remedy marketed by Ciba-Geigy for travelers' diarrhea. Entero-Vioform was suspected of causing more than 10,000 cases of a serious neurological disorder before its manufacture was ceased in 1982.

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## Panel Moves to Cut Medicare, Extend U.S. Cigarette Tax

By Spencer Rich  
 Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The House Ways and Means Committee has voted to extend the 16-cent-a-pack cigarette tax, enlarge the federal welfare program and cut Medicare spending as it approved legislation that would reduce the federal deficit by \$19 billion over the next three years.

The final vote Wednesday was 22-14, without a single Republican supporting the measure.

Republicans reportedly opposed the measure because of the extension of the cigarette tax and changes in the welfare program.

"The bill proves that budgets are not dead, that deficits are as worrisome as ever before," said Representative Dan Rostenkowski, a Democrat of Illinois and chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee.

"We have once again met our budget target without cutting the nation's safety net."

Mr. Rostenkowski said the Medicare cuts would not hurt beneficiaries.

The Medicare cuts in the bill reduce program outlays by \$10.2 billion over the next three years. Medicare provides health insurance for elderly and disabled Americans.

The committee approved provisions Wednesday extending coverage of the Medicare program and Medicare tax to all newly hired state and local employees, beginning in 1986.

The committee also approved provisions to prevent hospitals from turning away emergency patients for fear the patients could not pay and to require that private health-insurance plans provided by employers permit widows, divorced spouses and children of employees to continue in the group-health plan at their own expense.

The committee also voted to limit increases in Medicare payments to hospitals to 1 percent in 1986, freeze payment rates to doctors if they did not agree to accept the Medicare payment as their full payment and wipe out existing provisions guaranteeing private hospitals a return on equity.

In a major change in the program of Aid to Families with Dependent Children, the bill requires all states to provide welfare to low-income families with needy children if the father is present but unemployed.

Welfare for such families currently is optional, and only 23 states, Guam and the District of Columbia, provide it to such families.

Washington Post Service  
 WASHINGTON — Several remedies for skin rash and other skin conditions contain an ingredient that has been found to cause nerve and liver damage in research animals, according to a petition delivered to the Food and Drug Administration.

The petition, from a group of scientists and health activists, asked the agency Wednesday to remove the products from the market. The agency has no reports of serious side effects in humans from the products, a spokesman said.

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# Cuban Missile Crisis: Deadly Showdown That Still Haunts U.S. and Soviet

(Continued from Page 1)

why the U.S. was not prepared to trade the withdrawal of U.S. missiles from Turkey for the withdrawal of the Soviet missiles from Cuba, if we were prepared to give up the use of U.S. missiles in Turkey?

Khrushchev accepted the Kennedy proposal. The planned attacks against Cuba never took place. Carrying out the U.S. side of the bargain depended upon the Soviet Union's "remaining silent on the deal," according to McGeorge Bundy, who was President Kennedy's national security adviser.

"They kept quiet, and the missiles came out," Mr. Bundy said.

The Cuban missile crisis brought the superpowers closer to nuclear war than at any time in the 40 years since Hiroshima. In drawing back from the edge, Washington and Moscow learned a lesson that appears to have governed their military behavior ever since: neither side will allow the other to hold a nuclear advantage for long.

In the 1950s, the United States under President Dwight D. Eisenhower not only expanded its lead over the Soviet Union in numbers of nuclear weapons but also began deploying intermediate-range missiles in NATO countries.

Jupiter missiles in Turkey, across the border from the Soviet Union, were considered by Moscow to be first-strike weapons, just minutes from Soviet cities and impossible to stop once launched.

U.S. officials had sent the missiles to Turkey as weapons to deter any Soviet invasion, but without much thought as to how the Russians would perceive them.

In the midst of the Cuban crisis, however, the Soviet point of view was recognized.

In a White House meeting on Oct. 16, 1962, General Maxwell D. Taylor, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, described the U.S. missiles in Turkey as a "pistol pointed at the head" of the Soviet Union. A Soviet counterpart against the United States would be created, he said, if Khrushchev succeeded in putting missiles in Cuba.

The Cuban crisis gave both sides an opportunity to look at the consequences of launching even some of the limited number of missiles available then. What they saw persuaded both sides that a nuclear exchange had to be avoided.

Mr. McNamara said one Soviet missile in 1962 "directed at Miami or New York or even Washington, might have killed a million or two million people. That was something that a responsible nation did not wish to expose his nation to and was determined not to do."

The Cuban crisis also showed that any confrontation between the superpowers could quickly escalate to a nuclear showdown.

Since the missile crisis, the super-



**I recall leaving the White House that night, walking through the gardens of the White House to my car to drive back to the Pentagon and wondering if I'd ever see another Saturday night.**

Robert S. McNamara

Telling of Saturday, Oct. 27, 1962, when a decision was made to attack Soviet missiles and other sites in Cuba two days later.

powers have repeatedly taken steps to avoid situations that could lead to confrontation, even as the two have continued to compete politically and militarily.

In those areas where both U.S. and Soviet forces operate, private agreements are worked out to prevent military attacks or accidents. When they do occur, systems exist for not letting them get out of hand.

For example, the navies have worked out rules of the sea so vessels can carry out exercises with a minimum of dangerous incidents.

The crisis was a turning point in the nuclear age. It also provides the only case study of the kind of crisis that, many people still fear, may lead someday to nuclear war.

The first U-2 photos showing the start of medium-range missile deployment in Cuba appeared the morning of Oct. 16.

Kennedy quickly called a meeting of his top aides, including Secretary of State Dean Rusk, Secretary of the Treasury C. Douglas Dillon, Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy, Vice President Johnson, Secretary of Defense McNamara, Mr. Bundy, General Taylor and Bromley Smith as note taker.

This group, the Excom, began the first of a series of sessions to deal with the crisis. The first day's sessions, on Oct. 16, were secretly taped and recorded by Kennedy. The transcript of the discussions that day — more than three hours — was recently made public, with some deletions for security reasons.

It illustrates, more than any single account, the questions, doubts and conflicting ideas that ran through the minds of leaders in the nuclear age at a time of crisis.

The first option seized upon was a "surgical" air strike to destroy the

missiles. Mr. McNamara stressed initially that analysts had to find and target the nuclear storage sites.

"If we are to conduct an air strike against these installations," he said, "or against any part of Cuba, we must agree now that we will schedule that prior to the time these missile sites become operational."

"If they become operational before the air strike, I do not believe we can state we can knock them out before they can be launched," Mr. McNamara said.

General Taylor responded that it would be difficult to determine just when the missiles were operational. General Taylor said his approach would be to have "an initial pause," to get the target picture correct, while keeping secret that the United States knew of the missiles.

Then, he added, "virtually concurrently, an air strike against the sites that we know of. At the same time, naval blockade."

These would be accompanied by reinforcement of the U.S. Navy's base at Guantanamo in Cuba and evacuation of dependents.

He also wanted mobilization of reserve military units, but as for invading the island, General Taylor warned: "That's the hardest question militarily in the whole business, one which we should look at very closely before we get our feet in that deep mud in Cuba."

The idea of a blockade, which became the first option, was not put forward resolutely by Mr. McNamara until the end of the first day. That may have been because when the idea was first offered by General Taylor, the president said, "I don't see how we could prevent further missiles from coming in by submarine."

In fact, large missiles could not have been loaded into submarines, but no one brought that technical detail to the president's attention.

Mr. Rusk stressed the international implications of a "surgical strike."

"There is no such thing, I think, as unilateral action by the United States," he said. "Any action we take will greatly increase the risks of direct action involving our other alliances and our other forces in other parts of the world."

He went on to offer, as a first suggestion, that the United States publicly announce the presence of the missiles "some time this week" and build up forces to "deliver an overwhelming strike at any of these installations."

In the interim, he wanted "to alert our allies and Mr. Khrushchev that there is a serious crisis in the making here and that Mr. Khrushchev may not himself really understand that or believe that at this point."

"I think," Mr. Rusk added, "we'll be facing a situation that could well lead to general war."

He stressed that everything ought to be done to prevent that before the positions of the two powers became too rigid for change.

By the time the officials had made their presentations, it was clear there were some basic disagreements on keeping secrecy, consulting allies, preparing an invasion and striking at the missiles.

Kennedy then noted that Khrushchev was undertaking the deployment in the face of Kennedy's warning just a few months earlier, that the United States would resist such a move.

"They've got enough to blow us up now anyway," the president said. "I think it's just a question of ... This is a political struggle as much as military."

Robert Kennedy, who later in the week became a powerful advocate for a blockade of Cuba, on the first day supported an air strike, or even invasion.

Another early suggestion by the president's brother was the possibility of creating an incident in Cuba to permit military action "through Guantanamo Bay or something or whether there's some ship that, you know, sink the Maine again, or something" in reference to the Havana harbor incident that led to the Spanish-American War.

Several times during the day, John Kennedy questioned his aides as to why, in their opinion, Khrushchev was doing something that might lead to nuclear war.

Mr. Rusk said the CIA director, John A. McCone, had "suggested some weeks ago that one thing Mr. Khrushchev may have in mind is that he knows we have a substantial nuclear superiority but he also knows that we don't really live under fear of his nuclear weapons to the extent that ... he has to live under fear of ours. Also, that we have nuclear weapons nearby, in Turkey and places like that."

Mr. Rusk went on: "Khrushchev may feel that it's important for us to learn about living under medium-range missiles, and he's doing that to sort of balance that."

At the afternoon session, Mr. Bundy agreed with a State Department idea that perhaps Khrushchev might be putting the missiles in Cuba as a ploy to trade for "something in Berlin, saying he'll disarm Cuba ... if we yield some of our interests in Berlin."

President Kennedy burst out: "It's just as if we suddenly began to put a major number of MRBMs in

Turkey. Now that'd be goddamn dangerous, I would think."

MRBMs are medium-range ballistic missiles.

Mr. Bundy replied, "Well, we did, Mr. President."

Kennedy responded, "Yeah, but that was five years ago."

In fact, installation of Jupiters in Turkey had begun in 1960 and was continuing.

By the end of that first day, Kennedy listed three options: "We're going to take out these uh, missiles," but questions remained as to "a general air strike" and "general invasion."

As the week unfolded, however, the notes show that the Excom let the air strike, which Kennedy tentatively set for the following Saturday, Oct. 20, slip by and then moved up the blockade, which was publicly announced Oct. 22, along with public announcement that the missiles had been discovered.

As the crisis unfolded over the next five days, Mr. McCone told the group the first missiles were already operational and the president and his advisers weighed which Soviet ships to stop and

which to let through the blockade.

In the end, it was determined that a military confrontation with the Soviet Union would be better in Cuba than on the high seas. But when Khrushchev accepted the deal that Kennedy offered — dismantling his missiles in return for the withdrawal of the Jupiters from Turkey — a confrontation was averted.

In retrospect, Mr. McNamara and Mr. Bundy said, it was secrecy that made possible the final resolution, secrecy that allowed days of discussion and analysis, and then a back-channel offer of a confidential deal to end the crisis.

"We avoided tremendous brouhaha of selling out our European friends" by removing the supposedly Turkish-owned Jupiter missiles, Mr. Bundy said. "But we did it keeping it secret. Not altogether a happy thing to do. It has costs, playing secret diplomacy."

Mr. McNamara said that in today's world, it would be difficult to maintain the secrecy that worked so well in 1962, when the world really did go "to the brink."

Next: The 1973 Arab-Israeli War

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2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 22



# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

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## A Bad Japanese Choice

Apparently shocked by the strength of protectionist sentiment in Washington, Japan now seems intent on cutting its \$30-billion trade surplus with the United States. Unfortunately, its officials are said to be eyeing the path of least political resistance—not opening Japan to more imports, but limiting its exports. The aim would be to placate the U.S. Congress as well as various nations that have been roused to anger by industries that must compete with Japanese goods. But it would be a costly step backward for the world economy, which can prosper only through open trade.

Superb traders though they are, the Japanese and their government have grown cynical about open markets, and not without reason. They are no slouches at inventing ways to protect high-cost domestic industries, notably agriculture, that wield disproportionate influence in Tokyo. But Japan is less protectionist than either the United States or Western Europe. Even if Japan were to abandon all support for its small and inefficient farms (a system created by America's occupation as a Jeffersonian counterweight to authoritarian industrial Japan), its imports from America would increase by only a few billion dollars.

The main cause of America's \$140-billion trade deficit with all countries is the high budget deficit, which keeps interest rates high and sucks in foreign savings. That bids up the value of the dollar and makes American exports less competitive. Yet no progress has been made in reducing the budget deficit. If forced to choose, most Americans would probably prefer to finance that deficit by losing exports rather than by siphoning credit away from housing and other private investment.

America's fiscal neglect has left Japan to bear the resentments of the trade burden. Admitting more imports would lose a domestic political storm, so Tokyo is tempted to limit exports of cars or electronics equipment. Trading those exports to, say, 1983 levels would permit Japanese manufacturers to increase profit margins without much threatening their workers, who are assured of lifetime employment. Only the politically weak employees of small suppliers would really be at risk.

The export controls could immediately improve America's trade balance and earn the gratitude of all Japan's competitors, who could then raise their prices. But the quick fix could also become a worldwide cancer.

The major industrial nations have already begun to curtail steel, apparel, textiles and shipping, rewarding high-cost producers and freezing out the poorer nations. Japanese export limits could accelerate the rigging process in a dozen other industries.

There is a better response, for Japan and the rest of the world. Japan could divert some of the resources now going to exports toward domestic investment and foreign aid.

For all their wealth, the Japanese have yet to buy adequate housing and roads or even services for their poor. They have also failed to invest enough in defense of the democratic alliance. By diverting funds to social spending they could reduce the amounts that flow to other capital markets, strengthen the yen and make foreign goods more competitive in Japan. Similarly, by giving much more economic aid to poor countries, to compensate for the higher military spending of other allies, they could stimulate Third World demand for American and European goods.

Past Tokyo governments have rejected the "faster Japan" solution, arguing that trade imbalances are caused by the profligacy of others, not the thriftiness of Japan. But virtue is not the issue. If Japan wants a more stable, open world trading system, it needs a constructive alternative to protectionism. Export controls are not the answer.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Anti-Terror Test, Part II

Three Israelis have been sentenced to life imprisonment and 12 others to terms ranging up to 10 years for acts of terror against West Bank Arabs. The 15 had been convicted of a range of offenses including murder by machine gun, the attempted assassination of three Palestinian mayors and a hideous plot to blow up one of Islam's holiest shrines, the Dome of the Rock in Jerusalem. Israel has fairly reaped much credit for finally applying the law to the terror network that the authorities had allowed to develop among Jewish settlers on the West Bank. However, the case of the 15 is now moving back from the courts toward the political arena. Moves are afoot among the criminals' many and fervent supporters to gain clemency by legislative action and to press President Chaim Herzog for pardons.

In the battle against Arab terrorism Israel has been generally successful, managing in difficult circumstances to live a normal national life and to do so while still preserving Israel as a free society. In recent years, however, Israel has been tormented by the spectacle of a strain of Jewish terrorism, too.

Unfortunately, the deputy prime minister, Yitzhak Shamir, spoke for many when he described the 15 convicts as "excellent people who made a mistake." The way to ensure that there will be no more Jewish underground, he said, was to free the 15. How can Israel imprison 15 of its own, others add, when it has recently yielded up 1,150 convicted Arab terrorists in a trade for three Israeli POWs?

The Israelis will have to make their own choice. On it, they know, rests a fateful question of the definition of their society.

On it also rests a question of the reputation of their society. Israel's claim to a special kinship with the West arises from the fact that, unlike any Arab nation, it shares the democracies' professed reliance on the sanctity of the law. That is the basis on which Israel comes to the United States and other countries and asks for a partnership against all forms of the international crime of terrorism. This claim imposes the painful requirement of showing that Israel's aversion to terrorism extends to Jewish as well as Arab conduct. The judicial system has worked its will on the 15 terrorists, and now it is the political system's turn.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Other Opinion

### A Meaningful African Summit

The Organization of African Unity's 21st summit, which ended last weekend, provided a refreshing change from the political squabbling and rhetorical flourishes [at] most of the earlier gatherings. African leaders, under the direction of Tanzania's President Julius Nyerere, concentrated on measures to put the continent's economic house in order, looking beyond the need for short-term famine relief to far-reaching structural changes with agricultural reforms at their heart. The members also made a plea for greater Western support, in the form of direct aid or more generous terms for rescheduling of a crippling external debt, which deserves a sympathetic response.

—The Financial Times (London).

### A 'Cultural' Visit to Europe?

Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone has returned home after a 10-day trip to four European nations and the European Community. [His] itinerary was studied with visits to museums and historical monuments in reflection of his efforts to give Europeans the impression of a "culture-minded prime minister."

In summing up the visit, Mr. Nakasone said, "we must review Euro-Japanese cultural relations in the framework of the entire Japanese foreign policy. We say this especially because Japan now faces the most serious economic friction in the postwar days. Prior to Mr. Nakasone's departure, many people thought that the trip would be unnecessary because of the deterioration of Japanese-European relations. At the EC summit held at Milan in June, British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher severely criticized Japan, and the joint communiqué referred to the criticism."

In his press conference, Mr. Nakasone said that Europe was in an acute situation, indicating his awareness of the serious situation. He said the achievement of his European trip was in deeper mutual understanding. Deepening of mutual understanding is the very basis of foreign policy, but Mr. Nakasone must remember a short statement by French Premier Laurent Fabius who said that the French government expected a practical result. Mr. Nakasone's trip has given us an occasion to think about Japan's relationship with Europe.

—The Mainichi Daily News (Tokyo).

### Paris Gives Up on Pretoria

With its sanctions against the South African regime, France has broken ranks with its European partners. For the first time a country of the European Community has put Pretoria in the dock. But effective pressure can come only from major partners and heavy investors, and these are to be found in Washington and London, much more than in Paris.

—Le Monde (Paris).

## It's Time to Refurbish Some Trans-Atlantic Attitudes

By James G. Lowenstein

**B**ONN—In commenting on U.S.-European relations, it is customary for both Americans and Europeans to recite a litany of traditional ties, shared ideals, common heritage, commercial links and interdependence. That sort of talk is very comforting, but it is not relevant to four trends that I see in looking at U.S. relations with Europe today.

The first trend is that American eyes are turning more across the Pacific and the Rio Grande than the Atlantic. The reasons are well known: the shift in population from the Northeast and Middle West to the Southwest and West; a wave of immigration that is not European but Hispanic and Asian; the dynamism of Japan and its dominance of the U.S. market in many electronic and consumer fields; the economic emergence of South Korea, Taiwan and an evolving China—always an object of American fascination.

This strong interest in Asia may be temporary. Many contend that it will be. Perhaps so. But for the moment it is a trend that Europeans should not ignore.

A second trend, related to the first, is the changing American view of Europe. There is a feeling pervading the United States, caused in some degree by what Europeans themselves say, that Europe is in decline—a continent of pessimism and sclerosis (the often cited European inability to create new jobs is a case in point); that the European Community is, according to European statements, bogged down in detail and unable to make significant progress toward European unity; that NATO Europeans are not doing their share but increasingly abdicate their responsibility to the United States.

This changing view of Europe is fed also by the feeling that Europeans complain no matter what America does. Complaints about the dollar being too weak six years ago are matched by complaints about the dollar being too high now, and there are endless other examples.

A third trend is that the problem of dealing with the Soviet Union, which should be a unifying force in relations, is often in fact the reverse. Whether the issue is the Olympics or the gas pipeline or arms control, European and American interests and thinking are obviously very different. Europeans have

more of a vested interest in a broad range of relations with the Soviets, both economic and political. They share the same continent. They are used to developing subtle relationships with other states with different political systems.

A fourth trend is the American tendency to see relationships with Europe in terms of one issue. The issue today is the SDI; a few years ago it was Euro-missiles and the two-track decision. These are important matters but are of concern chiefly to officials in foreign and defense ministries, to some members of parliament, to some journalists and to a few political scientists. They are really not the bread and butter of daily life or of the relationships among people. And they distort the U.S. perception of relationships with Europe because they lead to a view of those relations based on who supports or does not support the latest American proposal.

What suggestions do I have for dealing with these trends? Europeans should make a better case for themselves. It is really not necessary for almost every European visitor to the United States to bemoan the inefficiency of the European Community, Europe's economic weaknesses or its helplessness in the face of the military power of the United States and the Soviet Union. Europeans should emphasize the positive.

The EC has accomplished a great deal in the economic and political spheres; it has fallen short of maximum expectations but has far exceeded minimum hopes. The work of the European Court, coordination of foreign policy positions, the frequency of European Council meetings of heads of government, the European Monetary System, three expansions of EC membership—these are all European accomplishments that are important, durable and headed in the right direction.

Not in Western Europe small, poor or weak. Its combined populations, GNP and military forces put it on a par with America. It has a high standard of living—higher in some respects than America's—and a quality of life that is the

envy of the world. West Europeans have every reason to be proud and confident. Why not be so?

Stop expecting America to behave differently. It is a complicated and volatile society which is energetic and dynamic on the one hand and unpredictable on the other. Why should its foreign policy not reflect those characteristics?

The United States does not have a *classe politique*. Americans are less attuned to foreign policy questions than Europeans are. U.S. government machinery, both executive and legislative, is vast and difficult to coordinate. And America has, in effect, a permanent coalition government—a coalition because of the separation of executive and legislative powers and because neither political party is disciplined or sociologically or philosophically unified. There is no use hoping that Americans will behave differently. They won't. They can't.

Try not to make the same mistake that Americans so often make of seeing U.S.-European relations in stark black or white terms. Europeans tend to go through periods when they believe that the United States can do no wrong and other periods when it can do no right. Neither absolute condition has ever existed. Periods of hero worship inevitably lead to disillusionment. Periods of disillusionment evoke a desire to seize on any evidence that things have changed dramatically.

The fact is that there are always both positive and negative aspects in U.S. policies and in U.S.-European relations at any given time. The sole exception in the last 50 years was the postwar period, but that was an exception that proves the rule.

Why not take a long-term view of relations? After all, Europeans pride themselves on their sense of history. Why not use it? Look at relations with the United States historically. By doing so, Europeans may help Americans to do the same.

The writer is a former U.S. ambassador to Luxembourg and deputy assistant secretary of state for European affairs, and now a partner in the IRC Group, an international consulting firm in Washington. This comment has been adapted by the International Herald Tribune from an address on June 25 to the Atlantic Association of Young Political Leaders.

## Middle East Dramatics: New Faces in the Cast?

By Robert E. Hunter

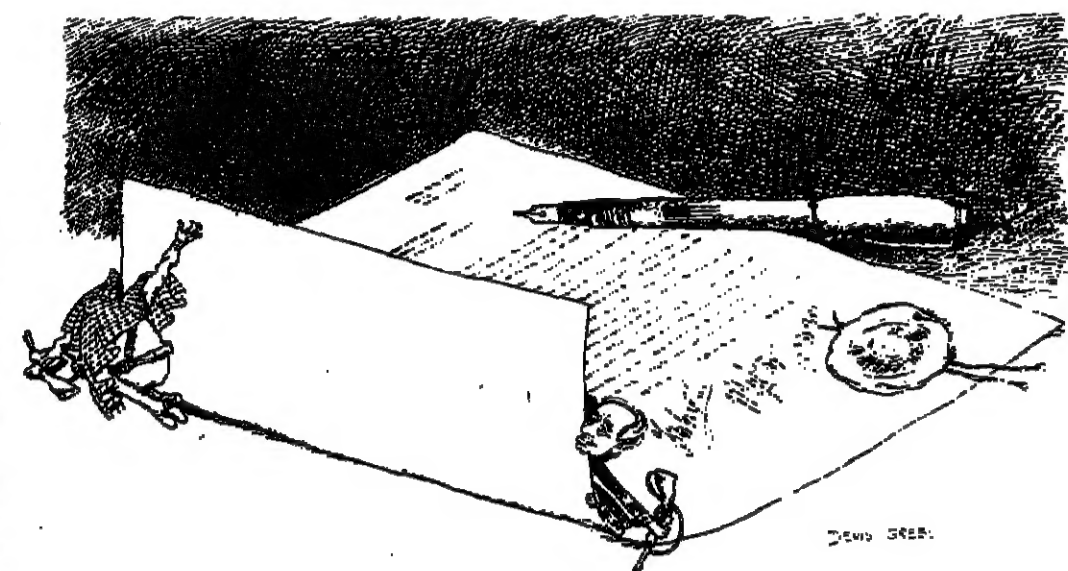
**W**ASHINGTON—The terms of Arab-Israeli diplomacy have changed in recent months. The gulf between Israel and the PLO and Jordan is as deep as before, but it has narrowed. Instead of uttering imprecations into a void, both sides now shout directly at one another.

The issue is no longer whether Israel and Palestinians can talk, but how, to a region knee-deep in failed hopes, this is a political miracle.

The shift began to take shape in February when Yasser Arafat, having been humiliated in Lebanon, apparently concluded that his future, at least for now, depended on diplomacy. He threw in his lot with King Hussein, who, supposedly speaking on Mr. Arafat's behalf, proposed talks between a joint Palestinian-Jordanian delegation and the United States. The next step would include Israel in an international conference.

In years past Jerusalem might have dismissed such a tentative groping toward PLO recognition of Israel. Instead Prime Minister Shimon Peres set forth his own terms: No PLO members in the joint delegation, no international conference to include the Soviets and no preparatory talks with Washington that exclude Israel.

When the list of proposed Palestinian delegates passed from Mr. Arafat to King Hussein to Washington and



landed in Jerusalem, Mr. Peres promptly rejected it. This elicited a buffy declaration by the U.S. State Department that Israel would not be permitted a veto. Of course, Israel does have a veto: It alone will decide whether to talk at all.

Washington's pique was evidence less of careful analysis than of being out of practice in Middle Eastern peacemaking. By all precedent, Mr. Arafat was certain to put close allies on his first list; equally, immediate Israeli agreement was not likely. Both sides are professionals, and the stakes entail issues of survival.

When he came to power last year Mr. Peres was lightly regarded as a diplomatic innovator. He belied that image by skillfully engineering Israel's withdrawal from Lebanon. Last week he ventured onto Mr. Arafat's own turf by meeting two prominent West Bank Arabs. Mr. Peres thus signaled that there might be an alternative to dealing with the PLO.

That has long been unthinkable. Lacking any direct means to express their desire for a recognized national identity, West Bank and Gaza Arabs have looked to Mr. Arafat as their symbol. Indeed, over the years Israel and some elements of the PLO have had a common interest in preventing the emergence of effective political leadership on the West Bank.

The structure of bargaining on the Arab side may not be able to accommodate a direct Israeli approach to Palestinians that bypasses the PLO. Jordan and Egypt are architects of an effort to counter Syria's influence in the Arab world by producing movement in Arab-Israeli peacemaking. But they depend on Mr. Arafat for their Palestinian connection, and would be nonplussed by a sustained Israeli effort to deal directly with the West Bankers and Gazans.

Yet there is a hidden premise behind this judgment: That Israel will not permit a major change of status for the occupied territories.

Many Israelis, however, have learned from experience in Lebanon

## Living Dangerously on a Diet of Lemons, Walnuts and Noodles

By Philip Geyelin

**W**ASHINGTON—George Bush did not tour Europe to talk about lemons, walnuts and noodles. Strategic nuclear defenses and collective measures against terrorism were supposed to be the main topics. But the first stop was Italy, and "there we were," the vice president recalled in an interview the other day, right in the thick of a trans-Atlantic trade war over Italy's favorite food.

The pasta war is only the latest in a series of trade tit-for-tats between America and Europe. Sometimes it's steel, sometimes chickens. The latest flare-up started when the Europeans refused to respond to complaints of discrimination against American citrus products. Last month the Reagan administration let them have it with increased tariffs on pasta. Europe reacted with increased tariffs on American lemons and walnuts.

These are grown-ups at work? Right? We see shortsighted, quick-on-the-trigger grown-ups playing politics for lack of large vision, strong leadership and a concerted policy.

A tentative truce seems to have been worked out for the pasta war. But just as a "phony war" can be the prelude to real war,

as we learned in World War II, so the mindless reflexes revealed in the pasta war could be the harbinger of something a whole lot worse.

What Mr. Bush encountered in Europe was only a whiff of the trade warfare winds that he thinks are reaching full force in the U.S. Congress. The latest blast is to be found in an effort by Democrats to get out in front on protection for American jobs and industries against foreign competition. In the case of the Democrats' bill, goods from Japan, Brazil, Taiwan and South Korea are the target. Not to be outdone, Senate Republicans are pushing a crackdown aimed solely at Japan.

Mr. Bush says he has "never seen the Congress so up in arms about" foreign competition. He is passing the word to the Europeans and the Japanese: "It's textiles, telecommunications, shoes, citrus, beef, almost everything you could think of." There is a strong possibility, he is saying, that a constructive U.S. policy aimed at containing a global trade war will get lost in the congressional stampede.

"We're finding more and more legislation

getting into the veto-proof range in terms of signatures," Vice President Bush reports. And there lies the heart of the problem.

Asked if congressional protectionist pressure may not strengthen the administration's hand in dealing with what it regards as unfair trade practices abroad, Mr. Bush responds with an emphatic yes. He even sees signs of "more understanding that we're not just crying wolf" in Europe and in Japan. But this presupposes a degree of control over events.

As with real war, so with trade war: "The ability to get to the verge without getting into it," John Foster Dulles said, "is the necessary art." The question is whether the U.S. government is capable of "the necessary art."

The numbers are stark. Last year the U.S. trade deficit hit a record \$123 billion. That is 10 times the figure 10 years ago; and it could reach \$150 billion this year.

For this state of affairs the Reagan administration has no easy answer other than to denounce the Democrats for "protectionist legislation of the rankiest kind" (as Treasury

## Encouraging Thoughts for a Cancer Convalescent

**D**EAR PRESIDENT REAGAN, It is perhaps presumptuous of me to write to you, but I thought that some of my experiences and reflections might be helpful to you. Just 10 years ago this past spring I was treated at Bethesda Naval Hospital for chest cancer, and I am truly happy to be here to write to you today.

I congratulate you on the decisiveness and grittiness you have shown in handling your disease. Your no-nonsense affirmativeness has already done a great deal to dispel traditional notions that cancer means death and that resignation is the way to go.

During the course of my illness, an irreverent friend assured me that I had little to worry about. "At least cancer is curable," he said. "It's not like baldness or acne. Those are problems that medicine really can't fix."

He was right. As you are probably aware, 50 percent of the people being diagnosed today will become survivors, a figure up from about 25 percent in the 1950s. There are, in fact, 5 million Americans alive today who have had cancer. Three million of them are long-term survivors who have lived more than five years since the discovery of their disease.

Figures, I realize, are of limited solace. They don't tell us what we really want to know: what will happen with my cancer. That, Mr. President, is what I found to be the toughest part of my ordeal.

It wasn't the surgery or the radiation or the chemotherapy that really

got to me. It was the fear of recurrence, the nagging doubt that was always present, pickpocketing my peace of mind. This certainly is a tremendous privilege and relief that will allow you, as it did me, to devote your full energy to your recovery.

Employers' attitudes and practices vary widely and, while federal law does prohibit discrimination against people with cancer, the reality is that the job market can be a rough place after a bout with the illness. Differential treatment and frank discrimination defy not only basic fairness but also America's tremendous national investment in cancer research and treatment. Why cure people only to lock them out of the economy?

Another enormously troublesome area for cancer survivors is insurance. An individual with a history of cancer is considered an insurance risk and often denied coverage or offered a policy with a disclaimer for conditions related in any way to the cancer.

This behavior may make sense to actuaries but it is unfathomable to people who have struggled through a disease and now want to enjoy the protection afforded to others.

People live with cancer. People live through cancer. People live beyond cancer. They can be presidents, senators, Olympic medal winners, doctors, parents, artists, workers, farmers, whatever. Many could use a little help in the way of improved public attitudes and public policies.

Your presence in these ranks is providing a sense of visibility and

strength. When an opportunity presents itself, you might consider initiating some activities that would create a forum to address the issues of cancer survival in a formal way.

In closing, I would like to pass on to you two sayings that have been very helpful to me.

There is an appreciation of life, a brilliance of the moment that probably visits many people who have been forced to deal intimately with the possibility of their own deaths. Someone once described this to me as "The reds all get redder." They do.

And finally a recommendation I know that you'll appreciate: "Celebrate the journey." Don't dwell on the diagnosis. Skirt those potholes. Enjoy the breeze and the sun and the magnificence of the road still running out in front of you.

Sincerely,  
Fitzhugh Mallon

Dr. Mallon, author of "Vital Signs," is secretary for health and environment of New Mexico. This open letter appeared in The Washington Post.

## LETTERS

**Policy in a Democracy**  
Regarding "It's Simple: Democracy Is Angels Electing Devils" (July 16): Charles Krauthammer is right to point out the critical role that bureaucracies play in many of America's major successes, but surely he overstates his case. In the Western democracies, political participation is generally limited to electing officials. Policy formulation is thereafter the prerogative of such officials and does not always reflect the wishes of those who elected them. The Vietnam War is the most obvious example. Mr. Krauthammer's assertion that "what people choose their government the result is authentically representative of the people" is specious.

**Real Distress in the Bush**  
As a geologist with field experience in Africa, I can confirm the excellent report of Blaine Harden, "Little Progress Made in Rural Africa During UN's Decade for Women" (July 10). My work meant that I camped in the bush with Africans and visited their villages. It is unfortunate that so many well educated Africans seem to be ashamed of the lack of progress of their rural countrymen, to the point of denying the existence of conditions that visitors can demonstrate with slide photographs.

SYDNEY U. BARNES  
Rome

## FROM OUR JULY 26 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

**1910: New Yorkers Flee Heat Wave**  
NEW YORK—Americans in the Eastern half of the United States and in some places in the West found themselves in a half-baked condition [on July 25]. There was an occasional shower, but it was brief and thoroughly inadequate for relief from the heat wave. Besides three deaths here from the weather [on July 24], there were ten drownings in New York waters and many drownings elsewhere. The heat sent 500,000 persons to Coney Island. It was the biggest bathing day of the season. The Rivington street bath, oldest bathing place in the city, was taxed to capacity all day, a crowd of more than a hundred waiting at sunrise for the door to open. So great was the demand that every twenty minutes one set of bathers was dismissed and another took its place.

**1935: Pravda Sees Fascist Threat**  
MOSCOW—On the eve of the seventh world congress of the Komintern—also known as the Third or Communist International—"Pravda" advanced the startling thesis [on July 25] that Communists should cooperate in the maintenance of democratic governments as a bulwark against Fascism. This is a radical departure from the long-held doctrine of the Komintern, under which bourgeois governments were regarded, like Fascism, as the enemy of the Communist movement. Presumably, the policy is explained by the success of Fascism in Germany. As the "world revolution" dreamed of by Lenin and Trotsky has receded further into the background, the Komintern's propagandists in recent years have been chiefly directed to combating the Fascist menace.

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## Composer John Eaton: 'Doing' American Opera Without Prejudice

by Michael Fleming

NEW YORK — The Problem of American Opera. Critics have diagnosed it, learned societies have pondered it, and composers have offered their various solutions. Some find hope in a return to Romanticism, others in an infusion from Broadway. But for John Eaton, whose new opera "The Tempest" receives its premiere in Santa Fe tomorrow, there is no problem at all. "American opera does not need to be saved," he said in a recent interview, "it only needs to be done."

Eaton has been "doing" opera ever since he wrote the one-act "Ma Barker" in 1957, while still an undergraduate at Princeton. Since then, he has drawn critical acclaim, and when given the chance, popular support for his work, while remaining on the fringes of the musical establishment. Two previous Eaton operas have achieved a measure of success: the 1978 "Danton and Robespierre" was recorded by CRI, and "The Cry of Clytemnestra" went on to performances in California and New York after its 1980 premiere at Indiana University in Bloomington, where Eaton is a professor of music and has found fertile ground for his operatic ventures.

Reviewing "Clytemnestra" when it was performed at Purchase, New York, in the 1982 PepsiCo Summerfest festival, Bernard Holland in The New York Times called Eaton's music "inventive" and "strong" and said that it "commands attention." In 1980, following the work's Bloomington performance, Andrew Porter, in a report for the Financial Times of London, called Eaton "the most interesting opera composer writing in America today." A year later, after the San Francisco Opera's performance of "Clytemnestra," Porter agreed to write a libretto for a future Eaton opera. The occasion for their collaboration arose in 1983, when Eaton settled on "The Tempest" as the source for an opera to be performed at Santa Fe.

The composer has not earned critical accolades by keeping his finger on the public pulse. Audiences, he believes, need to be fed more than pabulum in the opera house, and until composers provide more challenging works and managers seek them out, he said, we will continue to be trapped by a cycle in which highly-touted premieres are quickly followed by oblivion.

America is a form concerned about opera as a form of entertainment," he said. "I remember the former director of an opera house saying, 'We're trying to provide entertainment for tired businessmen.' That kind of apologetics sets in motion a process of not being adventurous."

"In Europe, the opera house has been the point where composers have tried new ideas and used new material," he explained. "That has not been the case in the United States up until now — to our loss. Long ago, the opera house should have become involved with electronic music and with microtonal music. But in America for the last 30 or 40 years, operatic music has been much more conservative than chamber or orchestral music. There are many otherwise very good composers who condescend when they write for the operatic stage."

EATON does not believe that such concessions are necessary, either for the singers' sake or for the audience. In "The Tempest," as in most of his preceding six operas, he requires the singers to produce quarter tones, helping them along with electronic instruments that can produce any pitch, or with conventional instruments divided into two groups tuned a quarter tone apart.

"The things the voice can do are only beginning to be explored," he said. "Every single vernacular and folk tradition in the world is involved with microtones. They are natural for the voice — far less trouble for the singers than highly chromatic music, once they get the music in their ears. There is no reason why the voice, of all instruments, with such shades of expression, has to limit itself to a prison house of 12 bars."

Having observed strong audience responses to his previous works, Eaton is skeptical of the plaint by opera managers that listeners will not turn out for contemporary works. Neither the performers nor the audience need to be specialists or aficionados of contemporary music, he believes — they just need to use their ears.

"If people come without prejudice and sit down and listen and involve themselves in the music, they will have no problems,"

Eaton said. "I have been asked what people should do to prepare themselves for my 'Tempest.' I can only paraphrase what Beethoven said about his 'Sonata — Read Shakespeare.'"

The Eaton "Tempest" is not pure Shakespeare, however. Porter, retained about one-third of the original lines, especially the better-known songs and set speeches. For the rest, he worked in the style of Shakespeare, counting on Eaton's music to convey the pictorial effects and to delineate character, as Shakespeare's language does in the play.

The relationship between composer and librettist is crucial, Eaton believes, and it is here that many of his colleagues go wrong. "The problem with most operas today is that they're just plays set to music," he said. "In fact, the libretto is the punctuation of the music, and the librettist has to rely on the composer as dramatist. If the drama is not in the music, it's not an opera."

The Eaton/Porter "Tempest" began, not with verses to be set to music, but with a complete musical outline by the composer. "I told Andrew what I wanted to happen, who should be singing — a working skeleton of the opera," the skeleton was fleshed out with each working on his own portion, followed by telephone consultations.

Is it presumptuous or inappropriate for an American composer to tackle Shakespeare? Eaton admits to having been a bit intimidated; he had set only some sonnets before. But he scours the notion that American composers should stick to native subjects.

"The operatic world is international," he declared. "Italy and other countries have given up their parochial nationalism long ago. We're still acting like a little provincial country, instead of the leader of world culture. American composers are always trying to create 'American' operas, but it is absurd to deny the validity of anything written by an American that doesn't have hillbillies or break dancers in it."

NOT surprisingly, Eaton is skeptical about the efforts of organizations that have undertaken to promote American opera. Too often, he said, they have sought out the lowest common denominator and funded works guaranteed to offend no one. "Many operatic performances are stale, tired stuff," he said, "and they are furthered by institutions like the National Endowment for the Arts."

Now does he find the answer in appropriating the wares of Broadway. Both serious and vernacular traditions have their strengths, he believes, but he is wary of yoking the two under the modish label "opera/musical theater."

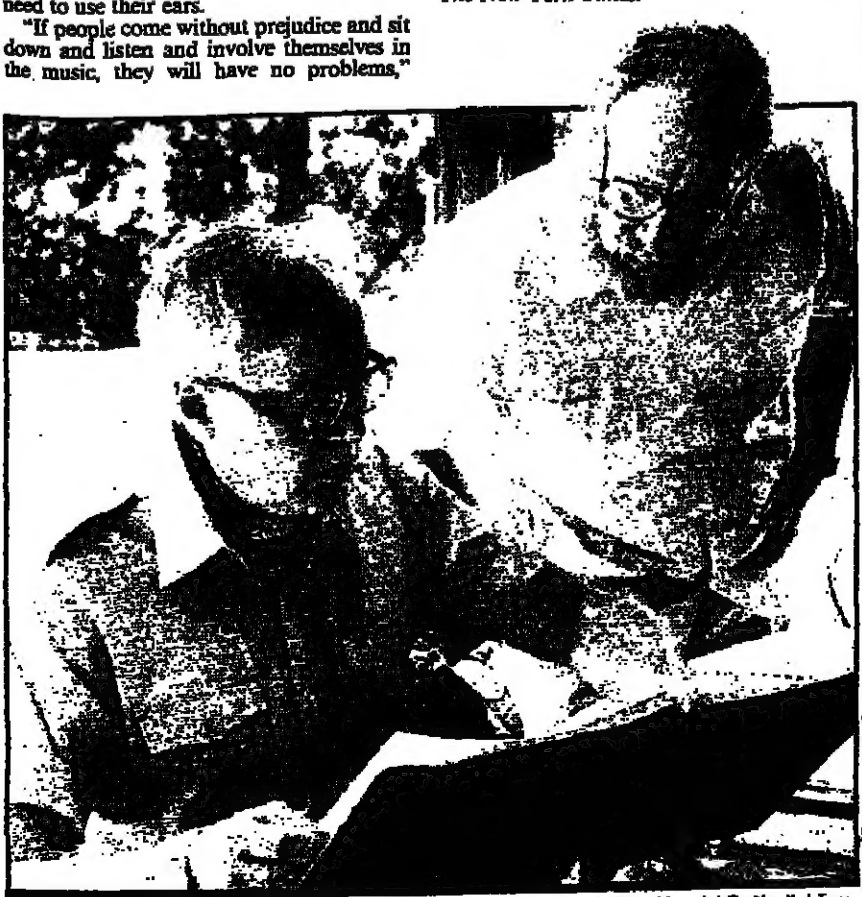
"I just wish the slash mark between them were a little bigger," he said. "I'm not saying that Broadway isn't good for what it is; but entertainment and art are two different things, and they have two kinds of audience."

"No great and genuine operatic works will develop out of Broadway alone," he added. "America is in the unique position of being able to call on the entire operatic tradition. Why in the world, having these possibilities, do we want to limit ourselves to the piddling music of Broadway?"

To hear Eaton speak, one might conclude that he was a voice crying in the wilderness, that other American composers of opera were second-raters or charlatans. Not so, he insisted. "There are a lot of composers working in a conservative language, and I don't mean to deny the validity of what they are doing," Eaton responded favorably to the mention of Minnesota composer Stephen Paulus, whose opera "The Woodlanders" received its premiere in St. Louis this year. John Harrison is also on his short list of favorites. And Eaton said he is eager to hear the opera commissioned by the Metropolitan Opera from Jacob Druckman and John Corigliano.

"The future for opera is bright," he said. "It would be much brighter if more companies would really begin a search for artistic excellence and quality, and insist on that. We underestimate our audiences. We ought to give them something genuine — a dramatic image in music — that is what will bring people to contemporary opera."

Michael Fleming writes frequently about music and musicians. He wrote this article for The New York Times.



Eaton, right, confers with stage director Bliss Hebert.

## Dislocating Shakespeare at Stratford

by Mel Gussow

STRATFORD-UPON-AVON — Seeing this season's repertory here one is faced by the inescapable conclusion that someone at the Royal Shakespeare Company has locked the costume shop and thrown away the key. Costuming is of the catch-as-catch-can variety. This leads to modern dress, or, more accurately, quasi-modern dress versions of "Troilus and Cressida," "As You Like It" and "The Merry Wives of Windsor." The approach is perhaps best exemplified by the appearance of Falstaff in billowing knickerbockers and argyle socks as if dressed for a weekend of golf.

The eclectic and often jarring costuming is indicative of a deeper sense of dislocation that one feels this summer at Stratford. Talented individual directors have each opened a Pandora's Box of reinterpretation, forcibly trying to demonstrate that Shakespeare can speak directly to our times. It should be noted that the changes are not, for the most part, textual.

A quest for relevance has provoked Howard Davies to uproot that most problematic of Shakespeare plays, "Troilus and Cressida," from Troy and to transplant it to the mid-19th century and the period of the Crimean War. The setting — and this season's settings are as eclectic as the costumes — is a formerly elegant town house, battered by war. It is just, alternately, as a comment on the Greek and Trojan forces. Donating the stage is a long staircase against which rest remnants of doors and windows. Are there no carpenters in Crimea? As a symbol of twin decaying civilizations the setting has its point, though it is an obstacle in moments of battle. The duel between Hector and Ajax takes place on adjoining tabletops, a bizarre choice, and a precarious

arena for precision parrying. It is to the credit of the actors, David Burke and Clive Russell, and to the fight-master, Malcolm Ranson, that the adversaries are so nimble. In this and other plays, actors not only climb on tables, they also repeatedly kick over the chairs. At Stratford this summer, the furniture is much offended, and something similar might be said about Shakespeare.

In a year when Samuel Beckett took angry exception to any divergence from his stage directions as well as his dialogue, one can only wonder what Shakespeare might say about this "Troilus and Cressida" — with a monocled Paris, Pandarus played as a fey lounge lizard, a pouting Achilles, a tarted-up Helen and a portly Ulysses wearing pince-nez. There is an inconsistency in the approach, in the ages of the actors as well as in their comportment. They seem to have wandered on stage from various ships of state. All this is underscored with portentous piano music and the sound of an offstage arsenal.

THERE is an idea afoot. Davies has tried to illuminate the play's bitter cynicism, the pervasive decadence that overcomes all attempts at heroism. The characters, with the exception of the Rambo-like Ajax, are self-compromising, sometimes to the point of cowardice, as represented by Achilles cravenly instructing his henchmen to gun down Hector — the only guns to appear on stage. The concept is partly realized in the title characters: Anton Lesser's spineless Troilus and Juliet Stevenson's Cressida, who craftily adapts herself to the demands of the malicious Greeks. However, Davies' search for period parallelism acts to obscure Shakespeare's content.

It is Stevenson who deserves this season's Stratford acting crown, for her Cressida and, especially, for her Rosalind. From her first appearance in Adrian Noble's production of

"As You Like It," she projects an endearing, persuasive personality. One look at her and Hilton McRae's Orlando is struck silent — and we believe him. Actually there are several such first sightings, and each is played to the maximum romantic effect. A clear-eyed English beauty, Stevenson has a most mellifluous voice that can shift from a caress to a command without sacrificing her charm. Though her Rosalind has a determinedly feminist streak, as in her assumed manly guise she takes charge of her fellow and sister castaways, she is able to be both witty and winsome. When she, Celia and Touchstone abandon the court, the three are like playful fugitives from a Noel Coward comedy, a feeling that is embellished by Nicky Henson leading Touchstone a Cowardian crisscross of speech. This is a high-style Fool, which makes his falling for the ragtag Audrey all the more amusing. Fiona Shaw's Celia has a gawky gracefulness. Add to this Alan Rickman's appropriately melancholic Jaques, played like a dinner guest who has stayed too long at the party, Campbell Morrison's Sumo-size Charles the Wrestler and Joseph O'Connor's adept doubling as two ducks, both the banished and the banisher, and the result is a worthy ensemble.

The production, however, is an oddity. One naturally expects a sylvan forest of Arden, an environment whose bountifulness is in stark contrast to the barren court. Noble has instead conceived a wintry forest, as represented by a broad, billowing white sheet that is thrown over the scene in court in order to quick-change the setting. Chairs in outline under the sheet look like polar ice caps. The objective may be to show that the good duke and his men bring their warmth with them as a kind of traveling companion, but, in context, they look uncomfortable. Despite the setting, Noble's "As You Like It," led by Stevenson, is the most edifying of the three Shakespearean productions.

Bill Alexander's "Merry Wives of Windsor" is a distinct disappointment, coming after his sinking production of "Richard III" last summer at Stratford, this season at the Barbican in London. With "Merry Wives," the notion — less than an idea — is to shift to a modern Elizabethan period. "Merry Wives" now takes place in the 1950s, and the atmosphere and decor are like that of a television situation comedy. Two suburban wives try to trick a satyric suitor (Falstaff) while deceiving their own complacent husbands. The evening is frankish to the point of being jokey, even to trying for laughs by having actors leap on and off a turntable stage as if it were a trivet. The company plays for easy laughs and often sins there — at the expense of an apparently indestructible comedy. There are, along the way, performances deserving of a few cavalier production, including Peter Jeffrey's Falstaff and, in particular, Lindsay Duncan and Francine Morgan as the merriest of Windsor wives.

By all odds, the most impressive production seen at Stratford is not by Shakespeare, but by Maxine Gorvy — "Philistines," in a new adaptation by Dusty Hughes. Hughes is the author of "Committed," an incisive play about young English radicals, and his sensibility is an exact match with that of Gorvy. A richly layered family play, with political and social overtones, "Philistines" is clearly one of Gorvy's finest works, although it did not seem so several years ago when it was done off-Broadway in New York. The difference, of course, is the Royal Shakespeare Company. As was demonstrated in David Jones' production of "Enemies," "Summerfolk" and "The Zyklos," the company has a great affinity for Gorvy, a feeling that is expressed with equal understanding in John Caird's

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## Ashton's New Juliet

by Fabienne Marsh

LONDON — In a rehearsal studio at the London Festival Ballet House, Sir Frederick Ashton watches Katherine Healy and Peter Schaufuss dance the pas de deux he choreographed 30 years ago. It is the bedroom scene from "Romeo and Juliet," known in the Prokofiev score as "Leave-Taking Before the Parting." Props are few, so the sleepy Juliet awakens to three orange plastic chairs and, to her despair, sees Romeo, banished for killing Tybalt, getting ready to leave. No protest en pointe or embrace on her knees will stop him.

"Utterly splendid," the 81-year-old Ashton says quietly between puffs on a cigarette. Then he stands and walks over to correct the arm position of the 16-year-old ballerina, who tackled her first full-length dramatic role as Juliet in Wednesday's London premiere of this choreography, first done in 1955 by Ashton for the Royal Danish Ballet.

Katherine Slobhan Healy was born in Manhattan, the only child of art-loving parents. She displayed an early talent for ice skating, and was coached by and starred with John Curry, at the age of 6, she performed her first solo in the annual Supertacular at Madison Square Garden.

Three years later, she was featured in the book "To a Very Young Skater" (Knopf). But at 4, Katherine had seen "I Am a Dancer," the documentary film about Rudolf Nureyev, and a few months later saw him live in New York in the National Ballet of Canada's production of "The Sleeping Beauty." From that moment on, "Nothing would do — I had to dance," Healy said.

By the time she was 9, Healy had been chosen by George Balanchine to play the child heroine in the New York City Ballet's "The Nutcracker." At 12, she starred as a young dancer dying of leukemia in the film "Six Weeks," with Mary Tyler Moore and Dudley Moore. At 13, she won a silver medal at the International Ballet Competition in Jackson,

Mississippi. At 14, she won a gold medal in the junior division of the prestigious Varna Competition in Bulgaria.

Last year at the Festival of Two Worlds in Spoleto, Italy, she danced a solo to the voice of Maria Callas in an excerpt from by Saint-Saens' "Samson et Dalila." Peter Schaufuss, the artistic director of the London Festival Ballet, went straight to Healy's dressing room and asked if she would appear as a guest artist with his company. "I thought nothing would ever come of it," she said. "It sounded like a dream."

RECENTLY, her dream deferred for the day, she sat in an office four flights above the Festival Ballet dance studio and explained why she had skipped her morning class. "The hardest part is dealing with your feet," she said, showing a cut in her toe that was the product of daily nine-hour rehearsals — six hours of the English department and asked them questions. I think they thought I was nuts! As for the music, 'when I have free days off I listen to it, and listen to it — and luckily it's gorgeous music, otherwise I think I would get sick of it.'"

Any difficulties Healy forges in dancing Juliet are interpretive, not technical. "The most difficult part is sustaining Juliet for three acts," she says. "Even in 'Coppelia' I have the dancing to fall back on — the technique. The thing that has really gotten me where I am is my technique, mainly because I have not had a chance to try a dramatic role before. Things like *fouettés*, hops en pointe — all the pure 'trick' elements



Healy and Schaufuss.

— there's none of that with Juliet. It's either the character or nothing."

In her spare time, she reviewed the work of former Juliet, Norma Shearer, in the film, and Marcia Haydée and Carla Fracci in their ballet performances, are her favorites. When asked how she sees Juliet, she comments, "I don't think she's totally innocent." Ashton and Schaufuss "pretty much left me to myself with the actual character," she says. "Every day I did it differently because I was just feeling my way."

For both Ashton and Schaufuss, the production holds special memories. Thirty years after its creation and 20 years after the Royal Danish Ballet performed "Romeo and Juliet" in New York, Ashton has restaged his version with Niels Bjorn Larsen, a dancer from the original production. Schaufuss can remember when his mother, Mona Vangsaae, and his father, Frank Schaufuss, danced Juliet and Mercutio for the Royal

Danish Ballet — and recalls his own performance as the nurse's mischievous page.

The 5-foot-2 ballerina finds the training different here. "In Europe, they're much more classically oriented," said Healy. "The classes are different. In the States, we tend to push things for 'the line.' Here, they're much more conscious of what you shouldn't do, even if it does give you a better line."

The few moments she has had to herself here have been spent visiting Blenheim with her mother, who accompanies her on tour, watching Wimbledon matches on television, and reading a biography of Elizabeth I.

"I'm a definite English history buff," she says. In her last year in high school in Brooklyn, she will study modern poetry, German, fifth-year French and European history. After that, "I'll probably be coming here full time — if they still want me."

Fabienne Marsh is a London-based writer.

## Earplugs for Orchestra Players

by Donal Henahan

NEW YORK — The symphony orchestra, looked at as a species, is about as likely an organism as a centipede. A strange hundred-legged creature, the orchestra manages to go about its business working wonders of coordination and cooperation when, by the looks of it, purposeful movement in any direction would seem out of the question. How an orchestra functions is a mystery to outsiders, and probably is only dimly understood by the legs themselves. But we know that 100-plus talented individuals must often do coalesce into a quasi-military organization requiring corporate discipline such as Frederick the Great imposed on his Prussian troops. All this in the service of the supposedly contradictory ideals of art and commerce. The symphony orchestra is a triumph of illogic.

What would you think, for instance, if you saw musicians putting in earplugs before playing a concert? Perhaps that you had happened onto a Monty Python television shooting, or into Alice's Wonderland. The truth is that earplugs have come to be widely used by orchestra members, a surprising percentage of whom find sound levels on their jobs painfully high and go to remarkable lengths to muffle the decibel impact.

A survey reported in the June issue of *Senza Sordino*, the official publication of the International Conference of Symphony and Opera Musicians, found excessive sound levels to be an "alarming problem" in all 23 organizations surveyed. More than half of the 900 musicians responding said they suffered nervousness, tension, anger, disgust or irritability as a result of instrumental din. More than three-fourths stated that their playing was adversely affected. Nearly half

believed they could exercise no control over the problem and so felt helpless, frustrated and trapped. Fear of deafness was a common complaint.

Earplugs are worn now and then by unfor-

tunately positioned musicians in virtually all orchestras, particularly by those who must sit directly in front of brass or percussion sections. Nobody thinks this bizarre practice a good solution, since protection is achieved

at the expense of being able to hear the music. So, although the managements of at least half a dozen orchestras are contractually obligated to provide earplugs, many less radical solutions have been put forward in recent years. Plexiglass shields are attached to the backs of chairs in many leading orchestras. In Pittsburgh, acoustic paneling is used around the percussion when the orchestra is in the pit. Other orchestras mandate a separation between certain instrumental sections. The variety of muffling tricks is wide, running from installing carpeting to placing the brass on risers so that the sound waves travel over most orchestral heads.

ONE good question is why loudness has become such an issue today, and many possible answers occur. Orchestras certainly do not play the standard repertory appreciably louder today than they did 50 years ago, when the more thunderous works of Berlioz, Wagner, Mahler, Bruckner, Strauss, Stravinsky and Bartok were already concert staples. But the increased use of percussion instruments by 20th-century composers has to be taken into account, as does the introduction of electronic instruments, especially at the pop concert, that symphony orchestras are often called upon to play.

Just as important, it is safe to say, has been the building of many acoustically hard modern halls, in which normal problems of volume balancing are exacerbated. Urban audiences, furthermore, may have become so inured to loud sound, thanks to traffic noise, subways, air hammers and rock amplification, that increased volume is required if music is to make any emotional impact. The faculty of paying attention to soft sounds has declined as music of all sorts has prolif-

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Illustration by Joan Schatzberg



## TRAVEL

## Apulia: Italy's Ancient and Rugged Heel

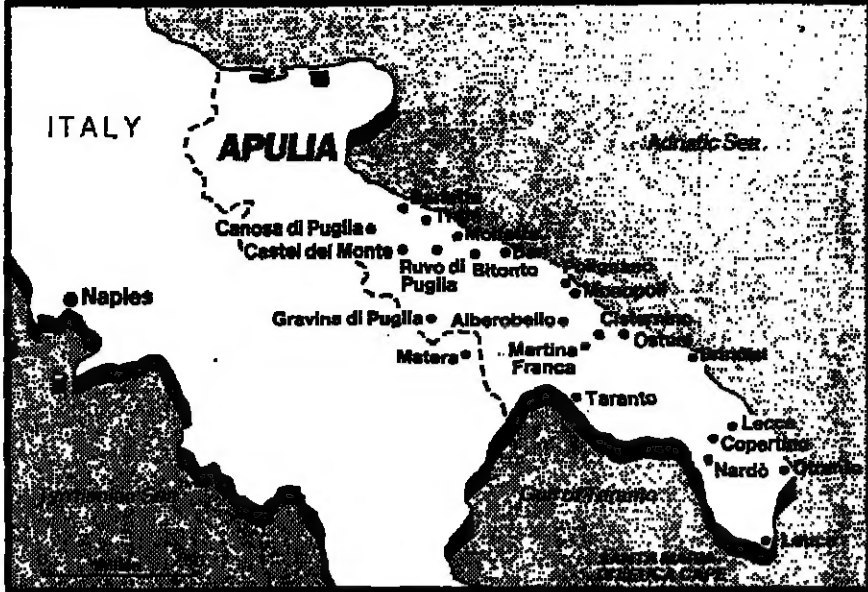
by R.W. Apple Jr.

WHEN we told people last fall that we planned to spend a week or so in Apulia, we drew a lot of blank stares. Oh, an artistic Italian friend said he had heard that it was full of Romanesque churches, and a political British friend said he half remembered from his school days a maxim to the effect that "it is better to be a prefect in Apulia than a subprefect in Rome," and someone else said that Luigi Barzini had described it as the undiscovered wonder of his country. But most people we talked to didn't even know where the place was.

Funny, that, because all sorts of people have tramped through Apulia — Puglia to the Italians — in the last 2,000 years or so. Greeks, Romans, Byzantines, Franks, Normans, Swabians, Angevins and Bourbons all hoisted their banners there, conquering only to be conquered in turn. In our own time, though, Apulia's site in the heel of the Italian boot, far from Rome and Florence and Venice, has made it a touristic backwater. Most foreigners who know it do so because of its poverty. It is a prime example of the nagging *problema del Mezzogiorno*, the imbalance between the affluent north and the backward south.

Well, the churches are there all right, and a lot more, too. But the first thing we noticed as we drove from Naples across the ankle of the boot was the tomatoes. Millions of them. For two hours, we passed almost nothing but open trucks, heavily laden with crimson globes, shining in the midday sun like the red in the Italian flag, bound for markets in Milan and Munich. My wife, enchanted by the sight, called the highway the *autostrada di pomodoro*. I was less jolly. I was afraid there wouldn't be any left for me.

There were. Apulia may not yet have achieved industrial maturity, but its plains and its undulating plateaus once again produce cornucopias of wheat, figs, grapes, olives, almonds and tomatoes, as they did in the Middle Ages. (Somehow, most of the profits never seem to trickle down to the peasants, but profits there must be from all this bounty.) Flat and dry and hot, even in



September, Apulia seldom looks scorched, because there are too many fruit and olive trees, too many vines carried on high trellises above the rich, red clay. The cattle look sleek, and so do the horses, some of them wearing little blue beads to ward off the evil eye. And the sea, not wine-dark at all but blue-green, clear enough to pick out stones on the bottom at a depth of 25 feet, is never far away.

Every so often a white village looms out of the heat haze, looking like something towed over from the Aegean, seemingly bleached of every last trace of color by the almost frighteningly intense sunlight. Go into one, park the car and walk around — try Cisternino, or perhaps Ostuni — and you will soon discover nuances of color, hidden piazzettes, bits of Renaissance sculpture, tumbling flowers, splashing fountains. There is vivacity, too, in the little town of Alberobello, with its hundreds of *trulli* — curious windowless limestone dwellings with conical roofs, whitewashed inside and out. In Apulia, Oriental images spring insistently to mind, and the *trulli*, viewed from afar, resemble a bedouin encampment. Some of the huts are very old,

some brand new; most are still lived in by the townspeople.

The southern three-quarters of Apulia (excluding the mountainous Gargano peninsula, which forms the spur on the boot) is rich not only in fruits and wine, not only in its blue skies and soft air and satiny beaches, but also in artistic treasures. They are easy enough to reach, especially for the motorist traveling from Rome or Naples to catch the ferry for Greece. And the region is compact enough so that one can follow its story, if one is so inclined, in rough chronological order. Let us do just that.

APULIA was once part of Magna Graecia — Great Greece, the network of Greek colonies in southern Italy — and Taras was its most opulent and exuberant city. Magna Graecia was to Greece as the New World is to the Old, in the view of many European writers, and if that is so Taras was the New York of the fourth century before Christ. John Boardman, the historian, puts it this way: "The Greek cities in the west were prosperous, nouveau riches; their temples were that little bit bigger than those at home, their art that little bit more ornate. Artists and philosophers could readily be tempted from Greece by commissions or lecture tours."

Taras, which rose from the ruins of Taras, is a surprisingly spruce and modern town, with a big naval base and fine broad boulevards, and it has a splendid museum of antiquities that is the best possible place to pick up the thread of Apulia's history. There you will see an Eros and an Aphrodite, both by Praxiteles or one of his pupils; tombs decorated with caryatids and a collection of vases that captivated even a phillistine like me, a man who seeks cover at the first mention of the dread words "Greek pot." These are painted not with endless processions of horses and soldiers and shields but with elegant animal and floral and geometric motifs. The Hellenistic jewelry is even more remarkable, especially a fragile diadem decorated with delicate flowers of colored enamel.

After the Greeks came the Romans, of course, and they, too, have left their mark on the land. There are the two columns — one complete, one just a stump now — that marked the end of the Appian Way at Brindisi, the town where the poet Virgil is thought to have died. It was the Romans' chief port for Greece, and it is the Italians'. And there is the curiously clumsy statue up the coast at Barletta, the largest Roman bronze in existence, wearing the armor of a general and holding an orb and a cross. He is an emperor, though no one knows which one, and his odd appearance results from the tribulations he has suffered. Like the four horses of Venice, the Colossus of Barletta was part of the booty from history's greatest robbery, the sack of Constantinople in 1204; unlike the horses, the Colossus was lost crossing the Adriatic, and when it washed up on the Apulian coast, local priests hacked off the hands and legs and melted them down for church bells. The extremities that we see today are bad 15th-century replicas.

Almost nothing remains to remind the visitor of one of the Romans' worst defeats, which was inflicted by the Carthaginian Hannibal in 216 B.C. The battle of Cannae is still studied at West Point and Sandhurst,

but about the best one can do at the railway station of Canne della Battaglia, near Canosa di Puglia, is stand on the rising ground south of the River Ofanto and wonder in which field the carnage took place, precisely where the light Carthaginian troops marring the center of the line gave way to the legionaries so that their more heavily armed comrades on the flanks could surround the Romans and tear them to bits. It is beguiling, though, in that remote spot, to consider the fascination that Cannae has always held for generals, even as recently as 1914, when the German Army used von Schlieffen's modern adaptation of Hannibal's envelopment tactics for its thrust through Belgium into the heart of France — and to recall that the Germans, like Hannibal, won the battle but lost the war.

But the Roman empire finally fell apart, too, and the south of Italy, including Apulia, was chopped into rival fiefdoms ruled by Lombards and Saracens and Byzantines and Franks. It fell to Robert Guiscard, the 12th son of a modest Norman knight — who with several of his brothers sought fame and fortune in the south because the little family castle in the Cotentin Peninsula was too small to hold them all — to impose order on the chaos. By all accounts, he and his warriors were brave but horribly cruel; one Norman, enraged by his wife, told her to put on her wedding dress and burned her at the stake.

Yet like the Normans who settled in England after the conquest, Robert's followers soon began building cathedrals, not unlike those at Ely and Durham, and parish churches. These now dot the Apulian coast, sometimes only a few miles apart, Romanesque testaments to a strange marriage of piety and barbarism, a blend of the weighty grandeur of Caen and further elements from the Orient — interlaced arches, the pointed Saracenic arch, fanciful friezes and capitals.

"They remain in delightful obscurity," says the English traveler H. V. Morton, "the timeless activity of small harbors going on all round them and weekly markets being held in their shadows." Molfetta's cathedral has its supporters, as does Barletta's and Bitonto's. See them all, if you can, but if you can see only one I would choose Trani's, because I know of no cathedral that can quite match it for initial impact. It stands behind a broad, barren square on the very



The Colossus of Barletta.



Conical-roofed trulli in Alberobello.

edge of the sea, chalk-white against blue, dazzling.

Lions and elephants march across its facade, accompanied by fish and centaurs and griffins and magical birds and one man, only one. Beneath are a pair of bronze doors, with 32 panels depicting saints and their exploits; they were carved by a local artist, Barisano da Trani, who was also responsible for the famous doors at Ravenna and at Monreale in Sicily. Inside, the light is tamed — turned tawny gold — as it passes through thin, narrow alabaster panels.

Most of the cathedrals are based on the design of the church of St. Nicola in Bari, which was founded in 1087 to receive the fruits of one of the more brazen escapades in religious history, the theft of the bones of St. Nicholas of Myra from Asia Minor by 47 Barrese sailors. (In addition to his association with Christmas, Nicholas is the patron saint of sailors and fishermen, children, robbers, wolves, pawnbrokers and Russia — an ecclesiastical one-man band.) Although the art historians rave about his church, it disappointed us. Its most noted exterior feature is the Lion Door, but the lions looked suspiciously like pet goliwogs to me; the inside would be boring except for the magnificently carved episcopal throne, dating from 1098.

ALONG with Trani's cathedral and Bari's throne, the most fascinating Norman legacy in the region may be the beautiful pavement in the cathedral at Ostuni, an ancient port near the tip of the Apulian heel. (This may be a good time to note that, in Apulia, many place names are pronounced with the accent on the first syllable and not on the next-to-last; thus it is OH-trahn-toe and TAH-trahn-toe and BRUN-dih-zee.) The tessellated pavement, laid by a monk named Pantaleone, fills the whole nave and choir and shows trees of life peopled not only by Adam, Eve, Noah and other biblical worthies but also by Rex Arturus — he of the Round Table — and Alexander the Great and the signs of the zodiac. After 800 years and more, the oranges and tans and blacks still stand out boldly from the gray background. Like the tireless Morton, I "felt that I might have been walking on the Bayeux tapestry."

Perhaps the greatest figure in Apulian history was the Emperor Frederick II, who reigned from 1197 to 1250. A German from the Swabian royal house of Hohenstaufen

with an English wife, he gave his kingdom just laws, promoted the arts and sciences, wrote a learned book on falconry and built the Castel del Monte, probably the finest castle in all of Italy. He was the father of the ill-fated Manfred, celebrated by both Byron and Tchaikovsky, and was described by his contemporaries as *stupor mundi et immutator mirabilis* — the wonder of the world and the marvelous innovator.

His monument, the castle, stands in a commanding position on a conical hilltop, its bold outline only lightly touched by time, although its rooms have been stripped bare. The honey-colored structure remains a mystery, a building without kitchens or servants' quarters and almost without windows, an abstract exercise in medieval mathematics, octagonal in shape, with eight rooms on each floor, an octagonal turret at each of the eight corners of the greater octagon. Only one bit of decoration remains — the single heroic doorway, clad in a rosy natural conglomerate, full of marble and other stones, that was laid down in some stream bed eons ago.

Nothing could be further in spirit from the Castel del Monte than the youngest of Apulia's masterpieces, the Baroque city of Lecce. The softness of the yellow local stone, as Osbert Sitwell explained in 1925, "allows the rich imagination of the South an unparalleled outlet. The houses seem to be fashioned from snow." We walked through the city at midday; even cats and dogs take siestas in Lecce, we noticed, and everything was closed, even the kiosks. But the buildings provided the animation — here a wrought-iron balcony supported on brackets and supporting two beautiful basketwork terra cotta vases full of palms, there a shady courtyard festooned with coats of arms and a fine octagonal urn set in a circular pool, to the right a church facade topped with elaborate stone baskets full of stone flowers outlined against the sky, to the left another building fronted by exploding columns and pediments and capitals and oculi and scrolls and swags and baskets of fruit and arches and pilasters and arcades and putti and saints.

It all has a decidedly Spanish flavor, a whiff of the Plateresque, the architectural style that gained its name from its resemblance to the work of a silversmith. "Art, like morality, consists in drawing the line somewhere," said G. K. Chesterton, but Lecce obviously wasn't listening.

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Castel del Monte.

## INTERNATIONAL DATEBOOK

## AUSTRIA

VIENNA, Arkadenhof (tel: 1515).  
CONCERT — July 30: Slovenia Philharmonic Orchestra, Milan Horvat Conductor, (Händel, Brahms).  
Künstlerhaus (tel: 57.96.63).  
EXHIBITION — To Oct. 6: "Vienna 1870-1930 Dream and Reality: The greatest names of the Viennese fin-de-siècle."  
Schönbrunn (tel: 63.43.55).  
CONCERT — July 31: Franz Liszt Chamber Orchestra. (Händel, Mozart, Tchaikovsky).  
Theater an der Wein (tel: 57.71.51).  
THEATRE — July 27-31: "Cats" (Webber, T.S. Eliot).

## ENGLAND

CHICHESTER, Theater Festival (tel: 78.13.12).

## WEEKEND

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## WEEKEND

appears  
every Friday

July 27: "The Philanthropist" (Hampton).  
July 29-31: "The Scarlet Pimpernel" (Orcey).  
GLYNDEBOURNE, Opera Festival (tel: 81.24.11).  
July 27 and 29: "Idomeneo" (Mozart).  
July 28 and 31: "Albert Herring" (Britten).  
LONDON, Barbican Centre (tel: 628.87.95).  
THEATRE — July 27: "Red Noses" (Barnes).  
London Coliseum (tel: 836.31.61).  
Ballet — July 29 and 31: "Birthday Offering" (Ashton, Glazunov).  
"La Bayadère" (Petipa, Nureyev, Minkus).  
July 27 and 30: "Vari Capriccio" (Ashton, Walton).  
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## FRANCE

AIX-EN-PROVENCE, Festival de l'Art Lyrique et de Musique (tel: 23.57.81).  
OPERA — July 27: "Orfeo" (Monteverdi).  
July 29: "Ariadne auf Naxos" (Strauss).  
July 30 and 31: "The Marriage of Figaro" (Mozart).  
CONCERTS — July 28: Lyon Opera Orchestra (Mozart).  
ARLES, International Photography Festival (tel: 96.76.06).  
EXHIBITIONS — To Sept. 30: "F. Fontana, S. Bowman, L. Herve." To Sept. 15: "Disciples of Ansel Adams."

To Aug. 30: "David Hockney, retrospective." To July 31: "Powers of Photography." EXHIBITIONS — To Aug. 25: "217th Summer Exhibition." Royal Opera (tel: 240.10.66).  
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## FOR FUN AND PROFIT

## Down on Anxiety Beach, Or the Risks of Vacation

by Roger Collis

As every frequent business traveler knows, the principal cause of travel stress is not travel itself — the crowded airports, dislocated schedules, jet lag, coping with different languages and cultures — but the simple fact of being away from the office. According to Stanley Zilch, director of Blue Skies Research Institute in Broken Springs, Colorado, travel stress is now recognized as a major factor in executive morbidity. "Human nature abhors a vacuum. The longer you are absent from the executive suite, the greater the risk you run of relationships developing which may ultimately usurp your power base. Anxiety about this is more insidious, more debilitating than the day-to-day pressures of office life." Most of you will identify with this typical scenario:

It has been a long exhausting day. On the plane to Paris you are wedged between a hostile Swede and a disconcertingly attractive blonde. You balance a drink on your open briefcase and prepare to stifle mental pangs from the pleasant meeting with the boss you have just left to the somewhat more combative session with the French that you expect tomorrow. You find it hard to concentrate, not so much because you are tired, or the propensity of the blonde, but because of a free-floating anxiety about your job. In retrospect, you shouldn't have gone on an overseas trip with talk of a major reorganization back home in Burnt Plains.

Sure enough, there's a telex waiting for you at the hotel. "Urgent you call me 3:30 A.M. your time Tuesday. Charles requires your brief... garbled... your markets. Regards Greenwald." As you reach for an antidote tablet you decide that smoked eel for lunch wasn't such a great idea after all. There ought to be a corporate health warning on every airline ticket: "Excessive business travel may seriously damage your career."

Astute practitioners of "Management by Absence" (MBAs) cover themselves in several ways: traveling with the boss or key rivals among their peer groups, or waiting until the boss has been out of the office for a trip or vacation, maintaining a high profile when traveling by calling the office incessantly and conducting their normal business on the road. (Have you noticed how many successful executives are never involved with business of the country they are visiting? They spend all the time on the phone to somewhere else, especially back home. Thus they can indulge in the spurious glamour of expense-account living while minimizing the risks of being away from the office.)

This is why vacations are even more hazardous than business trips (except for the French, who all go away during the month of August). They are certainly not the happy, restorative institution that folklore and the tourist industry would like us to believe. The reason, quite simply, is you're even further removed from the center of the universe.

Of course, it may seem like paradise. No budget meetings, no presentations to the board, no secretaries to kick you around. A glorious fortnight away from the telephone.

That's just it. Better the devil you can see. Better a problem screaming on the phone than screaming in your mind. On vacation, the normal three in the morning sweats can break out at any time of day or night.

Imagine you're a prisoner on Tahiti Plage at Saint-Tropez, or some other golden ghetto. There is a faint breeze off the sea, just enough to stir the palm trees, set the beach boys to work tightening the parasols and wait the first, pungent smells of the plat du jour across the serried rows of basking bodies. Monsieur Felix is starting on his rounds with a sheaf of menus. Fingers are snapping to order aperitifs. The beach is coming to life after a gloriously somnolent morning.

You've managed to empty your mind of practically everything except whether you should chance a martini or move straight into the wine, when zap, a heavy thought threatens to engulf the fragile optimism of lunch. Suddenly you see the dark significance of the chairman's parting words. That's why Helen, your secretary, was so evasive when you called the office yesterday. Have they reviewed the budget figures without you? Could they? You bet they could. It's the executive Diaspora, the vacation exiles. Most mornings you can see them congregating at post office counters along the Côte d'Azur and those idyllic get-away-from-it-all islands in the Greek archipelago. That distinguished gentleman in a baseball hat and Hawaiian shirt is surely a vice president of something or other. He's been waiting for nearly half an hour trying to get through to his office, nervously sucking a

## An unscientific study of stress by absence

cigar and hefting a fistful of unfamiliar coins. "Cabine quatre!" Notice how authority soon loses its edge in the stale darkness. Of course, he's got a terrible line. He clamps the phone to one ear and a cupped hand to the other. The roaring of a mighty ocean punctuated by electronic whines and burps. Then the faint voice of his secretary.

"Helen, it's me. Yes, it's me. Can you hear me? Yes. I can hear you. I'm practically shouting. What's that? Operator, I'm trying to speak to my secretary. Yes, my secretary. This is Mr. Geist speaking. Thank you, Helen. We made it. Yes, we're all fine. Having a great time here. Yes, the weather's fine. Just perfect. Helen, listen, all the reason I'm calling. Ah, did the chairman say anything about that meeting he was going to set up about that budget. Exactly. What do you mean he's had the meeting? He can't do that without my figures! What figures? What's that? Karl didn't give him any figures, did he? Karl's not authorized to give any figures outside the department, you know that. What? He fell out of a tree? He's upset them three! Percent or tripled? Fehcrissake, he can't do that. Listen, he's no business doing that. I'd better speak to Karl. Can you put me through? Sorry, I didn't get that. Karl's with the chairman. Helen, this is a terrible line. Operator? Is that the operator? "

Out there, beyond Monsieur Felix' immaculately raked sand, stretch acres of help wanted ads in the IHT. Of course, there are the headhunters. But like bank managers with loans, headhunters only offer you something when you don't need it. Right now at the office, they might be discussing you. "I hear Tom is leaving the corporation." "Is that so? Does Tom know yet?"

Relaxation, they say, is the mother of anxiety. A Stanley Zilch apothegm triggers an appalling stream of consciousness as you clamber aboard a martini. "Even a paranoid can have enemies."

If you're still planning a vacation this year, consider these options: Combine it with a business trip to limit the downside hazard, preferably over a public holiday back home; invite the chairman along. It's a small price to pay; make it a winter sports vacation over the end of the year break when nobody's in the office; check the bindings on your golden parachute. If all else fails, remember there are worse places than Saint-Tropez for updating the résumé.

## Stratford Continued from page 7

production of "Philistines." In this case there is the additional pan-cultural factor of the central theme. A strong-willed working-class father fulfills a dream by educating his son and daughter out of their class, then greets their disdain of him and his values with a kind of reverse snobbery. In different form, this conflict has been the basis of a number of contemporary English plays, including works by David Storey.

Gorky's son and daughter are trapped by the narrowness of their father and their provincial life. Each aspires to self-fulfillment through the love for characters the father considers unsuitable. In the son's case, he is drawn to a widow who is a lodger in the family home. In the daughter's case, it is the family's foster son, a crude but appealing workman, one of the few characters who is evidently embarked on an upward course toward success. For the most part, the others are drowning in failure. As one says, "Life isn't tragic, it just goes on like a great dark river." Real life, we are told, is not melodrama but attenuated ennui. Somehow the self-contempt never becomes oppressive; there is a sustaining undercurrent of comedy, a dimension that is beautifully captured by many of Caird's actors.

The emotions are sizable enough for tragedy or melodrama, beginning with the dictatorial father. Without sacrificing the character's weight, David Burke makes us see the absurdity of his thunderous, reflexive reactions. He is funny even when he is furious. For one thing, he is totally dismissive of his meek wife, never missing an opportunity to denigrate her, an attitude that is not so distant from that of the father in Christopher Durang's "Marriage of Bette and Boo." Margery Mason plays the mother with subtle

attention to the subtext, with looks of sadness and helplessness as her husband crushes all dissent. Among the other vivid characters are a philosophical old bird catcher (he prefers birds to people) and an embittered young intellectual, an inveterate truth teller.

Each of these people, no matter how minor the role, thinks that he is the leading character in the play. That is precisely how the actors perform, as if the evening absolutely depended on them. The approach gives the play both momentum and intensity. In the large cast, only one principal, Fiona Shaw as the spinster daughter, oversteps into caricature. Her performance is highly artificial, arching a shoulder, walking in profile and physicalizing the emotion out of the role. It is enlightening to see "As You Like It" and to realize that, contradicting the evidence in "Philistines," Shaw is a perceptive actress, with a particular gift for character comedy.

Caird's production, presented within the confines of the small Stratford theatre, the Other Place, furnishes the play with a simple but firm base of reality. Everything seems to occur around the dining table. No matter what the time of day, the samovar is simmering. The characters are eating and drinking and the atmosphere is dense with envy, animosity and poignance. With "Philistines," the Royal Shakespeare Company again expresses the vitality of Gorky the dramatist, second in Russia only to Chekhov. It is a relief — in contrast to this season's Shakespeare — to find the company accomplishing its goal without updating the play and without shifting events from Russia to an English coal-mining community. ■

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## TRAVEL

## Side Trips to France's Little-Known Wines

by Frank J. Priol

Is there life after Beaujolais? And Burgundy and Bordeaux? Yes, although you'd have a tough time proving it in the United States. In France, the big three have their proper place in the wine pantheon, but they are by no means alone. There are literally hundreds of delightful wines that never see the inside of an elegant restaurant, never find themselves in a container heading for New York or Houston, and never (well hardly ever) get a mention in the wine guides.

They are the kinds of wines that make wandering around France so much fun — except, of course, for those insulated fortunates who eat only in three-star restaurants, drinking only expensive wines. The little-known wines are as intriguing as the little-known places. There should be enough time on any trip to enjoy both of them.

Nor is it necessary to go very far afield to find these delightful wines. Bordeaux, for example, is home to the great wines of the Médoc, of Saint-Emilion and Sauternes. But it is also the center of a far vaster wine region, the southwest of France, that encompasses such wines as Monbazillac, Bergerac, Lalande-de-Pomerol, Côtes de Duras, Cérans, Gaillac, Côtes du Fronton and Lavilledieu, just to name a few.

Burgundy is Burgundy, certainly, but not far from the great vineyards of the Côte d'Or are, again, dozens of fine but unknown little wines. At the southern end of the Burgundy district are the villages of Givry, for instance, and Montagny and Bouzeron. From the north, near Chablis comes a red called Trancy. To the west are the Côtes Romaines and the wines of Saint-Pourcin. South of the Beaujolais region, and reaching as far as the Côte-Rôtie on the northern limits of the Rhone Valley, is the wine appellation known as Coteaux du Lyonnais; to the east are Bugy and the wines of the Savoie and the Jura. And so it goes in France.

French wine names can get confusing. There is a Rully in Burgundy and a Reully produced in central France near the headwaters of the Indre River. There is Bugy, mentioned above, and Côtes de Buzet, which



A Monbazillac vineyard.

comes from the southwest of France. Of course, there are also Côtes de Bourg, Côtes de Blaye and Côtes de Bergerac.

Some of these wines are exported from time to time, and it's worth looking out for them. Monbazillac, for example, is a *vin liquoreux*, a full-bodied, sweet white dessert wine in the style of Sauternes. It has none of the finesse of the great Sauternes such as Yquem or Suduiraut, but a good Monbazillac will age well and properly chilled will prove a delightful companion to a wedge of Roquefort or a slab of fresh foie gras.

When they can be found, Monbazillacs are good bargains, far less expensive than Sauternes or Barsacs. Which helps to explain why, a few years ago, Monbazillac growers were tearing up white-wine vines and plant-

ing red. There was no money in the whites. That has changed somewhat; the world has discovered sweet dessert wines and there is a market for them. Cérans is another such wine, produced in a tiny area just north of Bergerac and Sauternes, south of Bordeaux. A good one will have a touch more elegance than a Monbazillac.

Givry, from the Côte Chalonnaise, is not too difficult to find outside France. It is a true Burgundian, coming as it does from the pinot noir grape and vineyards only a few miles from the great vines of Santenay and Chassagne-Montrachet. More than 75 percent of all Givry is red, but some white is made from the chardonnay grape. Montagny is a white wine made from chardonnay grapes. It comes from the Buxy area, just

north of Mâconnais. It can be richer than the Mâcon wines, a manifestation perhaps of nobler ancestors from the great white Burgundy vineyards a few miles to the north.

The white wine of Bouzeron, also in the Côte Chalonnaise, is made from the aligote grape. Once, when white Burgundies were affordable, the aligote was looked down on. No longer. The wine is, in fact, a good inexpensive substitute for higher-priced Burgundy whites.

One of the best of these wines is made by Aubert de Villaine, who is better known as one of the owners of Romanée-Conti. He also produces an excellent red burgundy from his Bouzeron property, called La Digoine. It is exported in considerable quantities.

ANOTHER of these lesser-known wines is Lalande-de-Pomerol, a good-sized wine region just north of Pomerol itself with some 200 proprietors working 2,500 acres. Some of the châteaux that are exported include Bel-Air, Belle-Graves, Clos l'Eglise, Roquebrune and Tourelles. When Lalande-de-Pomerol was still known as Bèac, its prices were very low. They are not cheap anymore, but they are generally 50 to 70 percent less than the Pomerols.

Some years ago, a man named Hector de Galard appeared in New York with wines from a property called Château Bellvue La Forêt in an area called Côtes du Fronton, an appellation not far from Toulouse, in the southwest of France. It was a well-made, delicious wine, and it did quite well. One doesn't hear so much of it anymore, but it is around and definitely worth trying. Frontonais wines, by the way, are made primarily from a grape called the negrette that is almost exclusive to that area.

Lavilledieu is mentioned only because it is so rare. It may be one of the least-known appellations in France. It lies along the upper reaches of the Garonne and produces a light, fruity red wine that should be drunk soon. Hardly anyone who doesn't live in the region will ever drink it. Still, for some reason, it's nice to know that it's there.

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## Earplugs for Orchestra Players

Continued from page 7

erated in our culture. If a musician wants to get through to us now he must bow.

Other answers propose themselves as well. It may be that orchestra musicians have only lately reached the point where they feel they have the right to complain about ancient grievances such as onstage noise. They are labor unionists now, willing and able to exert pressure for better working conditions. In fact, the very success of orchestra musicians in labor negotiations over the last two decades may be a contributing factor. In the days when even famous orchestras hired players for half the year or less, toleration of poor working conditions was probably easier than it is now, when year-around employment has been achieved in many organizations. Even now, the survey reports, many managers and conductors do not want to hear complaints about excessive sound levels, which must make the pain harder to bear. Even when salvation is not immediately practicable, understanding from above can be a salve.

I do not think it occurs to most people who attend symphony concerts to feel sympathy for orchestra musicians, nor should they, since most people drudge away at incomparably duller and more onerous jobs. And yet, a better understanding of what makes orchestras tick might help concertgoers enjoy what they pay their money to hear. A great many books have been written that purport to reveal the workings of orchestras to the outsider, some of them worth bookshelf space. However, I have not been so taken with any example of the genre as with Linda Blandford's "The LSO — Scenes From Orchestra Life," which is published by Michael Joseph in London and distributed in the United States by Merrimack Publishers' Circle of Salem, New Hampshire.

The LSO, of course, is the London Symphony Orchestra, a self-governing group that hires and fires its conductors and guest artists. It has the reputation in England of being unruly, raffish, unpredictable and brilliantly superficial in the "American" style. The author, an experienced journalist who is married to the cellist Lynn Harrell, does a splendid job of getting inside the orchestral psyche and rummaging around. She provides the usual, ever interesting, professional details — inside stuff about oboists' reads, horn players' lips and the like — but the book's real achievement is in capturing with rare sharpness just who these quirky individuals are and how they get along together, when they do.

THEIR relationship with Claudio Abbado, whom they chose as their principal conductor, is typically prickly. Here is a sample exchange from a rehearsal. "Abbado to the brass: 'You're playing too loud.' First trumpet: 'You're wrong. You can't hear properly from where you are.' Claudio: 'Are you telling me about balance?' Trumpet: 'Yes.'"

Abbado, it seems, bears such arrows from the ranks as patiently as St. Sebastian. "And yet, in some inexplicable way, he binds the orchestra to him. On one level, the players kick against him, complain and defy him. A popular LSO saying these days goes: 'We rehearse because Claudio needs to practice his memory.' And yet, deep down, he must reach them because when the concert comes, most of the details he has worried over have

been fixed." Some of this interplay may sound familiar to New York Philharmonic observers. As the great Russian music critic Leo Tolstoy put it, "All happy orchestras resemble one another; every unhappy orchestra is unhappy in its own fashion."

Linda Blandford, whose husband served time in the Cleveland Orchestra, understands what musicians are up against. "Critics," she says, "are heartless beasts, lightly tossing off remarks about lack of inspiration," another ragged, lackluster performance and complaints that "deeper meanings were not revealed." Or so it seems to those on the receiving end. Everyone loves a

good review; everyone resents a bad one. Music as the idealization of man's highest yearnings is all very well for those who do not spend nine hours a day pursuing it, blowing, scraping, bowing and lunging, self-employed and overworked. How hard to come to the symphonic works as a player: the sheer problem of making the sound, strings that go flat, reeds that don't speak, muscles that ache. Who will sit out there making allowances for colds, headaches, sick children, grumbling parents or just the distraction of days spent in the car rushing between engagements.

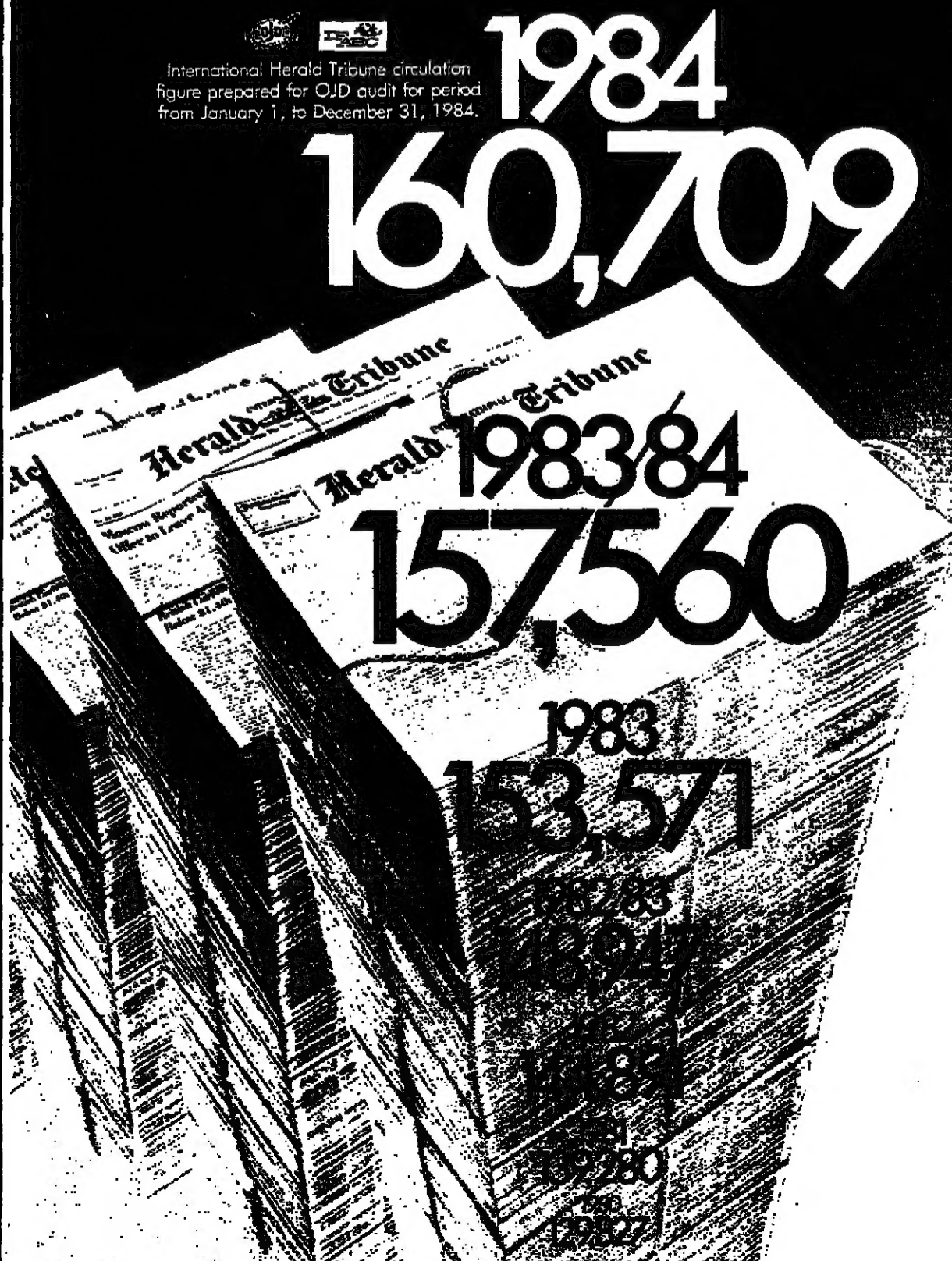
"An orchestra is reviewed as an entity as if

it were in possession of one heart and one soul. It is no more and no less than the sum total of its players at any given moment.

... All they have in common is that they live with the constant contradiction between trying to make a living and, at the same time, trying to keep within them enough vulnerability to make music at its highest and most intense level. Not surprisingly, music sometimes loses." No, it is not necessary to have sympathy for orchestra musicians, let alone make excuses when things go wrong, but a little understanding cannot hurt.

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The International Herald Tribune's daily paid circulation continues to break records, up 5% in the past year and 24% in the past four years. More than a third of a million people in 164 countries around the world now see each issue. And latest figures indicate that this rapid growth continues.



## DOONESBURY





[illegible]











## BUSINESS ROUNDUP

## Messerschmitt Reports 7% Increase in Net Profit

By Warren Giedler

International Herald Tribune

OTTENBURG, West Germany

Messerschmitt-Bölkow-Blohm

MBB, West Germany's largest

aerospace and defense group,

reported on Thursday a 7-percent

increase in net profit to 98 million

Deutsche marks (\$34.1 million) in

1984 from 91.7 million DM a year

earlier.

As previously reported, revenue

dropped 2.6 percent to 5.72 billion

DM last year from 5.87 billion

DM.

Hanns-Albert Vogels, the MBB

chairman, attributed the revenue

decline to stagnant sales of Airbus

consortium planes and civilian

helicopters.

Mr. Vogels said he expected sales

to climb to about 5.7 billion DM

for the current year. He said that as

of 1984, sales would grow an average

10 percent annually for as a result

of a marked upturn in orders for

commercial aircraft in recent

months that is expected to continue

through next year.

Overall orders on hand are

expected to reach 9.8 billion DM

by year's end, Mr. Vogels predicted,

compared with 8.4 billion the

previous year.

Mr. Vogels noted, however, that

much of the group's sales revenue

comes from returns on development

rather than actual production. He

emphasized MBB will need to con-

centrate on obtaining orders for

production of advanced aerospace

systems and other high-tech equip-

ment if it is to improve profitability

and secure jobs.

The chairman said that MBB's

Airbus aircraft business had ac-

cumulated losses of some 1.5 billion

DM over the past years, including a

200-million deficit last year. But, he

said, the loss would be cut to some

60 million this year and 1986 would

likely mark the break-even point.

"I'm confident 1987 will show

the first black figures" for Deutsche

Airbus, the wholly-owned

MBB subsidiary which has a 37.9

percent stake in Airbus Industrie,

the European Airbus consortium,

Mr. Vogels said.

In the current first half, Airbus

booked 78 orders for passenger

planes, including 18 orders for the

A-300, 29 for the A-310 and 31 for

the A-320, Mr. Vogels said. Twenty-

two of those orders were placed

last month by Lufthansa, the West

German national airline.

Mr. Vogels said he saw "no im-

mediate need" to respond positively

to an interest expressed by Dor-

niere GmbH, West Germany's

second largest aerospace group, to

acquire a minority stake in Deut-

sche Airbus. But company execu-

tives say a Dorner stake is possible

if plans for the Airbus TA-11, a

twin-engine, long-distance air-

craft, reach the development stage.

"The need to share risks of TA-

11 development could lead to closer

cooperation with Airbus, perhaps

the establishment of a Deutsche

Airbus-Dorner joint venture," one

MBB official said. Mr. Vogels said

a decision on TA-11 production

will be made before year's end.

Referring to the controversy over

plans to build a new European

combat plane for the 1990s, Mr.

Vogels said the "probability has

sharply increased" that the plane,

called the European Fighter Air-

craft, will be developed by only

four countries rather than the five

originally planned.

The four include West Germany,

with MBB and Dorner in major

roles, along with Britain, Italy and

Spain. "All previous attempts to

secure the participation of the

French aerospace group, Dassault,

have fallen through," he said.

Mr. Vogels also said MBB rep-

resentatives would return from the

United States this week with pro-

posals concerning possible coop-

erative ventures between MBB and

U.S. companies under President

Ronald Reagan's proposed Strate-

gic Defense Initiative.

Closer to home, Messerschmitt is

anxious to explore possibilities of

merging both civilian and military

technology with Krauss-Maffei

AG, West Germany's leading tank

maker and a major locomotive pro-

ducer which recently was acquired

by a consortium including MBB.

Mr. Vogels suggested that MBB

was interested in establishing a

production link with Krauss-Maf-

fe AG, along with MBB and Krauss-

Maffei AG, in addition to developing

new mobile anti-tank systems combin-

ing MBB tank-guided missiles and

Krauss-Maffei tank technology.

## Comcast's Lean Style Renders Consistent Profit

By Geraldine Fabricant

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Last fall when

Comcast Corp. had succeeded in

reaching its goal of building a \$100-

million cash position, the compa-

ny's chief financial officer, Julian

Brody, sent a memo to the staff.

He pointed out that there was a

charge for obtaining telephone

numbers from information and

suggested that employees use the

telephone directory when possible.

Comcast's management is hardly

spendthrift. The little-known cable

company that last Tuesday made a

\$2.1-billion bid for Storer Commu-

nications Inc. is considered among

the best-run companies in the in-

dustry. Its management style and

its consistent profitability explain

why several industry observers

have compared its bid for Storer to

Capital Cities Communications Inc.'s

pending purchase of ABC.

"Comcast, like Capital Cities,

brings a lean management style

to the table," said Barbara Dyllon

Russell, an analyst at Prudential

Bache Securities. "It could take

Storer's properties and bring a lot

more cash flow out of the systems."

"Comcast has had the fastest

conventional earnings growth re-

cord in cable," added Dennis

Leibowitz, a vice president and

media analyst at Donaldson, Lufkin

and Jenrette Securities Inc.

Ralph J. Roberts, chairman of

Comcast, started the company in

1963, expanding it by acquiring

cable franchises, cable systems and

Muzak operations. "Since we went

public in 1972, and long before

that, the company has not had a

down quarter," Mr. Roberts said.

Mr. Roberts began his career in

1948 at a Philadelphia advertising

agency. One of his accounts was

Muzak Corp., the supplier of re-

corded background music. He

joined Muzak as a vice president in

1950.

Two years later, he became a vice

president for Pioneer Bell Co. In

1955, he bought the company, and

when he sold it eight years later, it

had become the second-largest belt

company in the country.

He then started a venture capital

company that bought a cable sys-

tem in Tupelo, Mississippi, in 1963.

The cost was less than \$1 million.

Initially cable was one of many

investments, but "it looked like at

best one," Mr. Roberts said. "Cable

performed a critical service in

the old days because people could

not get television without it."

Based on the performance of

that single purchase, Mr. Roberts

made the decision to focus primar-

ily on cable and Muzak, both of

which produce steady monthly in-

come.

Net profits of Comcast rose 35

percent last year, to \$12.2 million,

on sales of \$103 million. That

marked the 13th consecutive year

of record profits for the company,

the nation's 16th-largest cable op-

erator. Although 80 percent of its

revenues come from cable televi-

sion, Comcast is also the largest

independent operator of Muzak

systems, which provide about 20

percent of revenues.

Comcast did not make its reputa-

tion by leaping into the biggest

markets. In fact, it has avoided bid-

ding on the large urban franchises

that devoured capital at so many

other companies. Instead, the com-

pany, based in Bala Cynwyd, Penn-

sylvania, gradually inched its way

up by buying systems in well-to-do

suburban areas.

Having purchased those systems,

it then managed them well.

When it bought the suburban

Baltimore television cable system

in 1983, for example, it paid \$118

million, or about \$1,250 per sub-

scriber. At the time, that was con-

sidered an unusually high price.

Within 18 months, however, Com-

cast had increased the number of

homes buying cable services to

117,000, from 92,000, and at the

same time cut costs. As a result,

cash flow for the Baltimore system

rose to \$14 million from \$8 million.

Analysts expect that Comcast

would be able to bring much the

same magic to Storer.

"Comcast's operating margins

should be about 32 percent this

year, while Storer's have hovered in

the 10-percent range," said Mrs.

Dalton Russell of Prudential

Bache. "Storer's figures reflect the

overbuilding that has characterized

cable. With that building behind

them, the economics of those sys-

tems begin to make sense. When

Comcast applies its management

style, the margins are likely to

match Comcast's."

Another element in Comcast's

success is its attention to its cost

of funds. Most of its long-term debt is

floating rate, with interest costs at

best one," Mr. Roberts said. "Cable

performed a critical service in

## ICI Reports Drop in 2d-Quarter Profit, Cites Increasing Strength of the Pound

Reuters

LONDON — Imperial Chemical Industries PLC reported on

Thursday that second-quarter pretax profit fell 7 percent to £268

million (\$375 million) from £287 million in the second quarter of

1984.

Share prices for ICI, Britain's largest chemical manufacturer,

slumped further on the London stock exchange, to 659 pence from

Wednesday's close of 689 pence.

ICI's report was the latest indication of how much the recent

rebound of the pound is hurting export companies.

Fears that the pound's strength, particularly against the Deutsche

mark, would hurt second-quarter profits had caused analysts to revise

down their earlier forecasts of pretax profits of around £295 million.

Its total first-half profit of £535 million was up only £3 million from

the first half of 1984. First-half revenue rose 16 percent to £5.58

billion from £4.81 billion.

The failure to boost profits substantially was due mainly to the

pound's strength in the second quarter, the company said.

Fifty Price, a share analyst with De Zoete &amp; Bevan stockbrokerage,

said the higher exchange rate had cut £50 million to £60 million from

the second-quarter profit.

"The main problem is sterling," she said. "ICI's results showed that

its underlying trading situation is satisfactory."

The pound was generally weaker in

Europe.

Dealers in New York said trading

was light and erratic, with the

dollar bouncing up and down with-

out direction much of the day.

"But the market was a little con-

cerned over the testimony on the

thrift report," one dealer said.

"And it could be even more of a

negative for the dollar in Europe on

Friday."

A study by the Federal Home

Loan Bank Board, the chief regula-

tor of the thrift industry, estimated

that 10 percent of federally insured

savings and loan institutions are

insolvent.

Earlier, in Tokyo, the dollar

firmed against the yen, closing at

238.95 yen, up from 238.50

Wednesday.

Dealers in London said they had

seen a flurry of dollar selling, which

Johannesburg dealers earlier said

had come from foreign sales of

South African stocks, which have

been hard hit by the nation's racial

problems and foreign pressures.

The rand weakened sharply against

the dollar in London, reaching

1.9157 to the dollar from 1.8832

Wednesday.

The board's chairman, Edwin

Gray, in testimony before the Sen-

ate banking committee, said that

the insolvent thrifts were liquidated

it would cost the insurance fund \$15

billion to pay off depositors.

In New York, the British pound

rose to \$1.4095 from \$1.4080

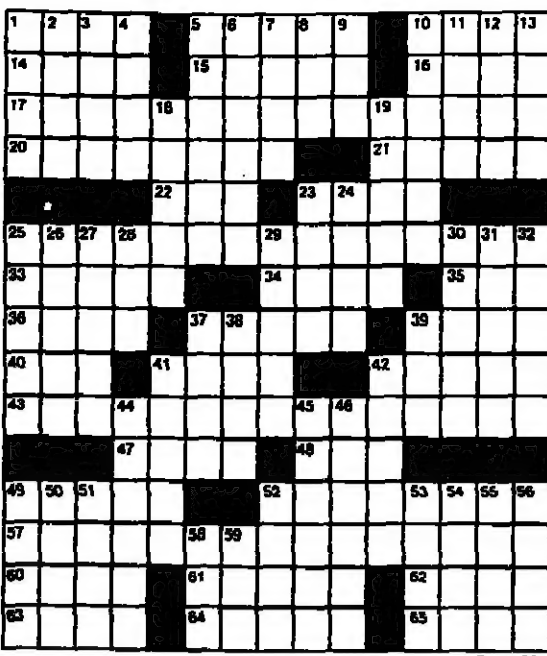












**ACROSS**

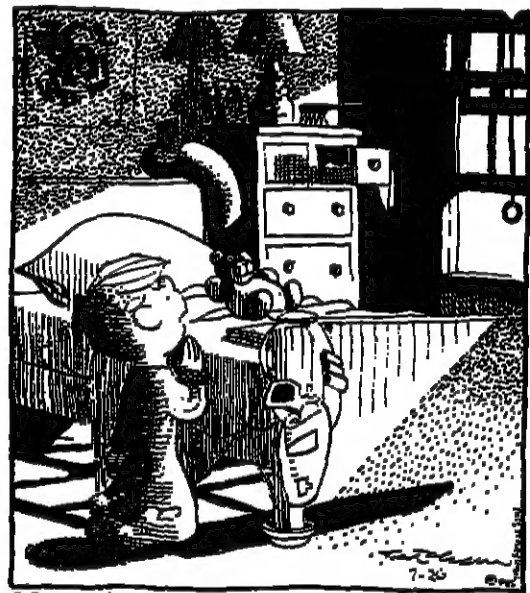
1 Goalie's feat  
5 Fairway boob  
10 Kind of patrol  
14 Avocado's shape  
15 Professor's milieu  
16 Netman's name  
17 Salvation Army official  
20 Zoo features  
21 Author's name  
22 Zoo features  
23 Frontier country  
25 British burglar  
27 Acculturate  
34 Down at the

**DOWN**

1 Lounge furniture  
2 Tel  
3 Ruffed lemur  
4 Designer  
5 Chaparral  
6 Luron, often  
7 Quaker's name  
8 Bannibal and  
9 Scipio  
10 Respiratory  
11 Instrument  
12 Solidarity  
13 Lifeboat on a  
14 yacht  
15 Poet Seeger  
16 Marisa or  
17 Malaga  
18 Knicks' rivals  
19 England's  
20 third-longest  
21 river  
22 Artist's need  
23 South African  
24 citizen  
25 Nobelist in  
26 Chemistry  
27 1934  
28 Wooden shoe  
29 Piaf or Head  
30 Prickly pears,  
31 e.g.  
32 Uncover, to a  
33 band  
34 Whiplash  
35 Chinese island  
36 Muslim title of  
37 honor  
38 Name  
39 Prefix with  
40 merge  
41 Fully  
42 developed  
43 Criminal  
44 Luron, often  
45 Kitchen utensil  
46 Queen of  
47 whodunits  
48 Kind of  
49 American  
50 Byway  
51 Kangaroo  
52 Leave a lover  
53 in the lurch  
54 Mil. arm  
55 quon  
56 Subatomic  
57 particles  
58 Biblical  
59 river  
60 Get rid of  
61 weeds  
62 Racket

© New York Times, edited by Eugene Malachuk.

## DENNIS THE MENACE



"BUT DON'T WORRY, IT WASN'T YOUR FAULT."

## JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

Will you let me get a word in edgeword?

CUTOS

GANTY

LENZO

MOOGLY

Now arrange the circled letters to form the words in the Jumble.

Answer here: A

Yesterday's Jumble: HENCE YIELD PUTRID MYSELF

Answer: What the millionaire left—MUCH TO BE DESIRED

## WEATHER

EUROPE

HIGH LOW

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AMSTERDAM 28 27 26

ATHENS 28 27 26

BARCELONA 28 27 26

BERLIN 28 27 26

BRISBANE 28 27 26

BUENOS AIRES 28 27 26

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CHICAGO 28 27 26

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LONDON 28 27 26

LOS ANGELES 28 27 26

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MANAGUA 28 27 26

MEXICO CITY 28 27 26

MILAN 28 27 26

MOSCOW 28 27 26

NEW YORK 28 27 26

NIGHT 28 27 26

OAKLAND 28 27 26

PARIS 28 27 26

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RENO 28 27 26

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SINGAPORE 28 27 26

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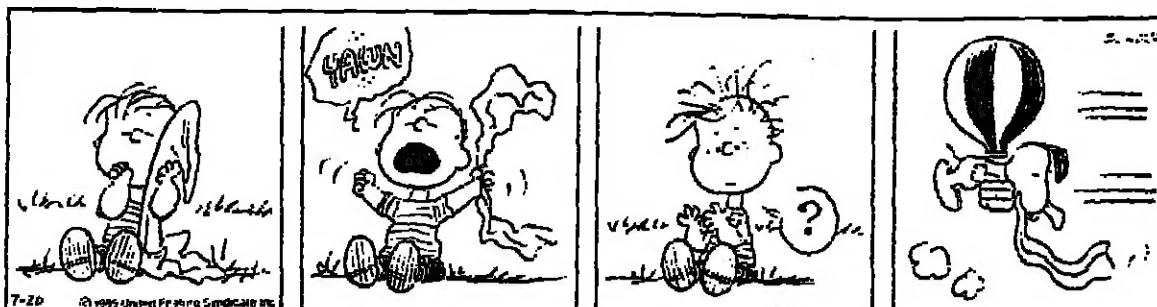
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## PEANUTS



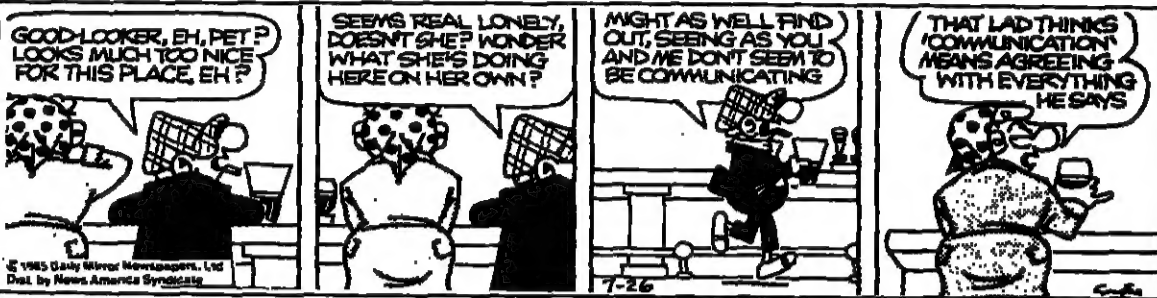
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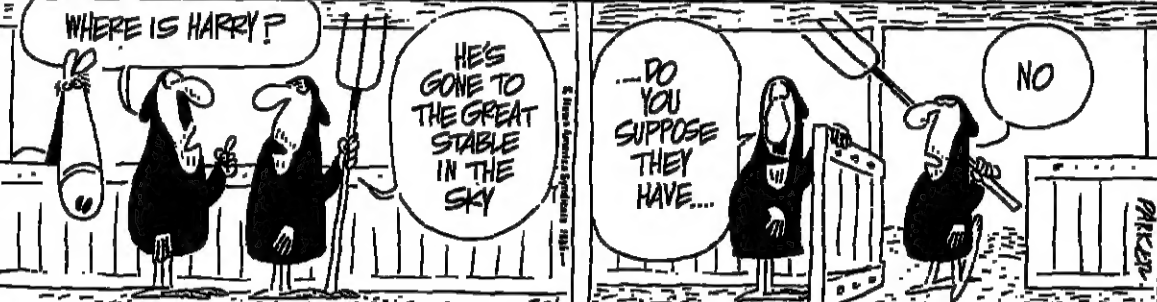
## BEETLE BAILEY



## ANDY CAPP



## WIZARD OF ID



## REX MORGAN



## GARFIELD



AND NOW FOR THE JACK OF THE NIGHT

MR. SKINS, MAY I HAVE A PUMPKIN PLEASE?

JIM DAVIS

JIM DAVIS

JIM DAVIS

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## BOOKS

## CARPENTER'S GOTHIC

By William Gaddis. 262 pages \$16.95.  
Elisabeth Sifton Books / Viking, 40 West  
23d Street, New York, N. Y. 10010.Reviewed by  
Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

ONE comic scene in William Gaddis' remarkable new novel — his first in nearly a decade and his third in 30 years — reveals Paul Booth, a Vietnam veteran turned media consultant, frantically drawing a diagram for his harried wife, Elizabeth, trying to show her certain outlandish schemes he is working on.

The passage begins, in Gaddis' quirky style: "Problem look, problem Liz you don't try and see the big picture he came on scattering bills, envelopes, mailing pieces in thrilling colour, flushing the blank side of a letter opening Dear Friend of the Bowhead Whale — look."

It continues: "He had a blunt pencil, — here's Teakell . . . and a smudged circle appeared and shot forth an arrow. — Got his own constituency here . . . a blob took roughly kidney shape. — Senate committees and the big voice for Administration policy up here, something vaguely phallic. — and his whole big third world Food for Africa program over here . . . and an arrow shot to distant coastlines shaped up abruptly in a deformed footprint."

About 20 pages later, a man named McCandless, who owns the house overlooking the Hudson River that the Booths are renting, pays a call on Liz and remarks, "I didn't know you had children?" She sees that he is looking at the "blobs and crosses, lightning strokes, hails of arrows" her husband has drawn, and says, "Oh, oh that's just, nothing."

This little joke illustrates any number of things about Gaddis' compressed, complex novel, not least of them Booth's nutty paranoias of his deceptively compliant wife. More significant, the incident is typical of the way that the discovery of innocent-seeming objects is the instrument by which the plot of "Carpenter's Gothic" unfolds. The novel could be described as a mosaic of curious objects, which seem to have lives of their own and must be viewed just so if the pattern they form is to be seen.

Most important of all, the joke of the diagram evokes one of the novel's major themes, sounded only a moment earlier when McCandless echoes Liz Booth's lament of the Halloween mess that the neighborhood kids have

made. "Like the whole damned world making a mess of it, with nothing to do."

In this respect, Gaddis' new novel recreates the situation of his "JR," which won the National Book Award for 1975 and with the publication of "Carpenter's Gothic" is being reissued in a Penguin paperback along with "The Recognition" (1985). "JR" focused the plot on an ill-fated boy who parlayed a school assignment into a vast financial empire. "Carpenter's Gothic" is about a grownup who makes a child's mess of everything.

Or does not? Another character, a CIA agent, looks at Paul Booth's diagram and says, "It's a mess. Just figured it out. It's the battle of Cressa, or Cressa, where in 1346 the English fought the French in one of history's more significant battles. Paul's drawing may not be so childish after all. Just as the objects in Gaddis' plot have multiple ways of presenting themselves, so do the actions of his characters. It may just be that Paul succeeds in his plan to start a war in Africa by promoting the idea of a fundamentalist brotherhood, Reverend Elton Ude. Or Paul may amount only to words and empty gestures.

It depends to a degree on which of the several meanings of the novel's title one chooses to emphasize. Most likely, "Carpenter's Gothic" refers to the style of the house the Booths are renting. But it may also refer to the rude and barbarous Christians that Ude has made of what history's most famous carpenter became. Or to McCandless' embittered view of U.S. civilization: "Two hundred years building this great bastion of middle class values, fair play, pay your debts, fair pay for honest work, two hundred years that's about all it's progress, improvement everywhere, what's worth doing is worth doing well and they find out that's the most dangerous thing of all, all our grand solutions turn into the rest of the world's nightmares."

Or one might apply the title to the form of the novel. This seems appropriate in several ways. Out of the simple situation of a married couple renting a house, Gaddis has "carpentered" grotesque and violent events, and an atmosphere of degeneration and decay, to create one dictionary's definition of literary gothic. More satisfying still is to compare the book with Gaddis' previous two novels, both of which seemed to me virtually unreadable because of their length, repetitiveness and complexity; here he has taken their stovess and brought them down to human scale.

Some of Gaddis's more passionate admirers may regard this act of becoming comparatively accessible as one of stepping down in aristocracy and compromising the best things he has stood for. But I disagree. In "Carpenter's Gothic" Gaddis has not so much reduced the complexity of his fiction as compressed it.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is on the staff of The New York Times.

Irish Aviation Firm Buys Jovce Mask

The Associated Press

LONDON — The Irish aviation company Guinness Peat Aviation Ltd. says it has bought a death mask of James Joyce and will display it in Ireland. The company bought the mask privately, for an undisclosed sum, before a scheduled auction at Sotheby's, which had estimated that it would bring £12,000 to £14,000 (\$16,800 to \$19,600).

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

ON the diagramed deal North bid four hearts, with a faint hope that his partner held that suit. But he judged that his hand would be an adequate dummy in spades. South predictably retreated to four spades and was doubled. This contract seemed headed for a penalty of 500 or 800 whether West led a club or a heart, since South had no quick entry to his hand for a trump finesse.

But something went wrong with the defense. East took the club ace and did not give his partner an immediate ruff. He led the diamond jack and then

shifted to the club five. When West ruffed he assumed the signal and instead of shifting to hearts, and collecting 500, he led a high diamond.

South grandly ruffed in his hand, picked up the missing trump with a finesse and made his doubled contract. Dummy's clubs took care of the heart losers in the closed hand.

If East-West had collected the full penalty against four spades doubled they would have won the match by 7 points but not necessarily the title.

The South team was previously undefeated in the double

knockout event and would have been entitled to a rematch.

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World Stock Markets

Via Agence France-Presse July 25

Closing prices in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Amsterdam

ABN Holdings 392 392

AEON 100 100

AKZO 100 100

AMV 100 100

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## SPORTS

# Trickle Becomes Flood As USFL's Star Players Seek to Join Rival NFL

By Gary Pomerantz

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Gradually, the trickle has become a flood. Numerous stars have left the U.S. Football League and followed the current into the National Football League, thankful for a league that is stable and hoping their bodies won't break from back-to-back seasons.

How vast has the drain of stars been on the USFL? Big enough to provide a boon to the NFL. Consider the USFL losses:

• **Kicker:** Tony Zendejas (Expos) was the USFL's top scorer, leading the league in 1984 before a season-long contract holdout in 1985. He reportedly paid \$500,000 to join the NFL's Oakland Raiders.

• **Running back:** Maurice Carthon (Giants) was the USFL's top rusher, leading the league in 1984 before a season-long contract holdout in 1985. He reportedly paid \$750,000 to join the NFL's New York Giants.

• **Quarterback:** Bobby Hebert (Patriots) was the USFL's top passer, leading the league in 1984 before a season-long contract holdout in 1985. He reportedly paid \$1 million to join the NFL's New England Patriots.

• **Wide receiver:** Tim Lincecum (Patriots) was the USFL's top receiver, leading the league in 1984 before a season-long contract holdout in 1985. He reportedly paid \$500,000 to join the NFL's New England Patriots.

• **Defensive back:** Mike Ruster (Patriots) was the USFL's top defensive back, leading the league in 1984 before a season-long contract holdout in 1985. He reportedly paid \$500,000 to join the NFL's New England Patriots.

• **Linebacker:** Jim Kelly (Patriots) was the USFL's top linebacker, leading the league in 1984 before a season-long contract holdout in 1985. He reportedly paid \$500,000 to join the NFL's New England Patriots.

• **Defensive end:** Mike Ruster (Patriots) was the USFL's top defensive end, leading the league in 1984 before a season-long contract holdout in 1985. He reportedly paid \$500,000 to join the NFL's New England Patriots.

• **Offensive line:** Jim Kelly (Patriots) was the USFL's top offensive line player, leading the league in 1984 before a season-long contract holdout in 1985. He reportedly paid \$500,000 to join the NFL's New England Patriots.

• **Special teams:** Bobby Hebert (Patriots) was the USFL's top special teams player, leading the league in 1984 before a season-long contract holdout in 1985. He reportedly paid \$1 million to join the NFL's New England Patriots.

• **Coaches:** Mike Ruster (Patriots) was the USFL's top coach, leading the league in 1984 before a season-long contract holdout in 1985. He reportedly paid \$500,000 to join the NFL's New England Patriots.

• **Management:** Jim Kelly (Patriots) was the USFL's top management person, leading the league in 1984 before a season-long contract holdout in 1985. He reportedly paid \$500,000 to join the NFL's New England Patriots.

• **Players:** Bobby Hebert (Patriots) was the USFL's top player, leading the league in 1984 before a season-long contract holdout in 1985. He reportedly paid \$1 million to join the NFL's New England Patriots.

• **Owners:** Mike Ruster (Patriots) was the USFL's top owner, leading the league in 1984 before a season-long contract holdout in 1985. He reportedly paid \$500,000 to join the NFL's New England Patriots.

• **League:** Jim Kelly (Patriots) was the USFL's top league, leading the league in 1984 before a season-long contract holdout in 1985. He reportedly paid \$500,000 to join the NFL's New England Patriots.

• **Season:** Bobby Hebert (Patriots) was the USFL's top season, leading the league in 1984 before a season-long contract holdout in 1985. He reportedly paid \$1 million to join the NFL's New England Patriots.

• **Game:** Mike Ruster (Patriots) was the USFL's top game, leading the league in 1984 before a season-long contract holdout in 1985. He reportedly paid \$500,000 to join the NFL's New England Patriots.

• **Play:** Jim Kelly (Patriots) was the USFL's top play, leading the league in 1984 before a season-long contract holdout in 1985. He reportedly paid \$500,000 to join the NFL's New England Patriots.

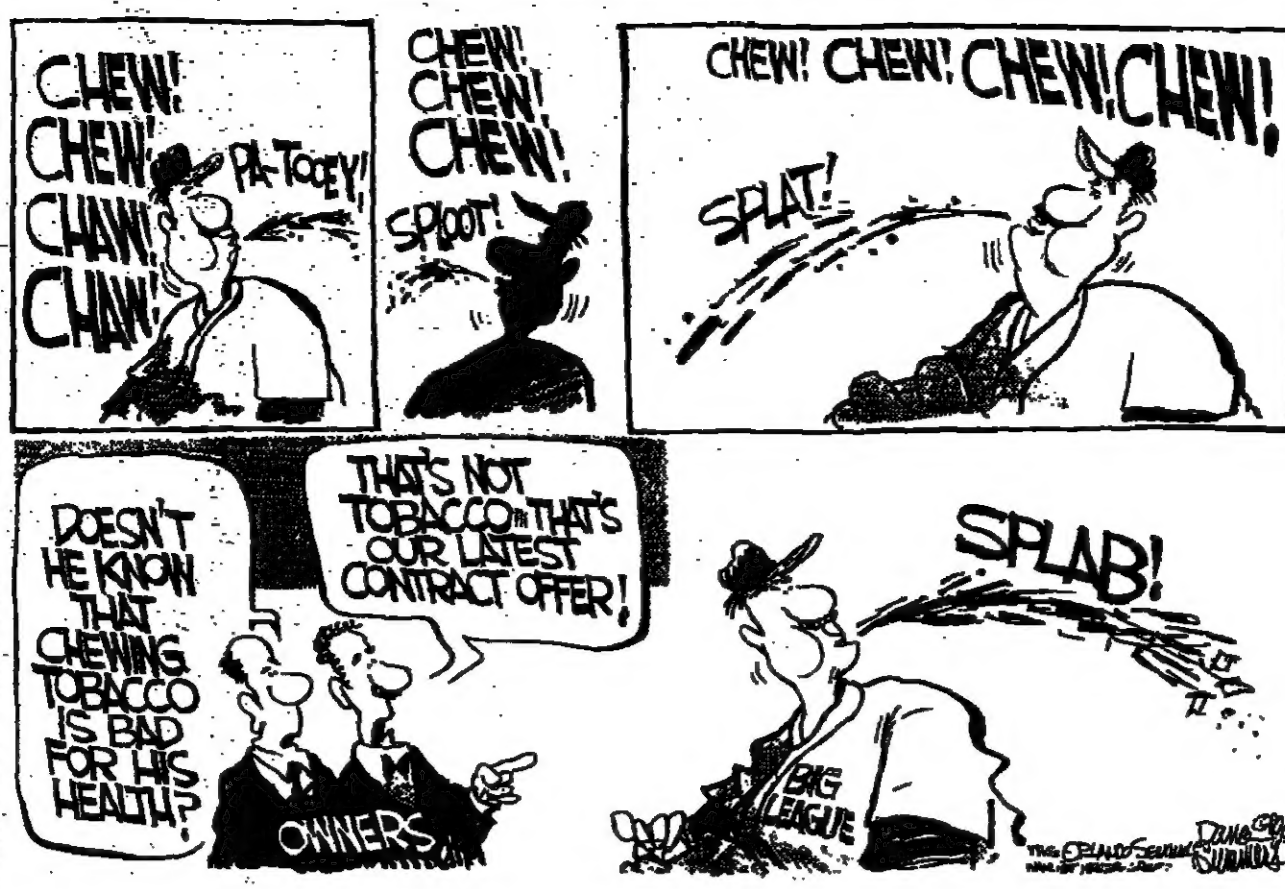
• **Team:** Bobby Hebert (Patriots) was the USFL's top team, leading the league in 1984 before a season-long contract holdout in 1985. He reportedly paid \$1 million to join the NFL's New England Patriots.

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## VANTAGE POINT/Ira Berkow Belated Admission From Baseball's Crowned Heads

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — In the face of an impending players strike — the deadline, as baseball fans know, is Aug. 6 — the crowned heads of baseball admitted this week that they were slightly off on recent statements about financial losses.

The misjudgment was a mere pittance, totaling only \$196.5 million over five years. Well, players say at least give us a proposal, but so far the crowned heads haven't.

The crowned heads are getting much more from the networks now — it is a six-year total of \$1.1 billion which began in 1984 — and the players want to stay at the percentage level, one-third, that they've enjoyed from TV for nearly 20 years. This would mean about \$40 million a year instead of the current \$15.5 million.

The crowned heads have said that the added TV revenue is essential for them. They loudly proclaim that they're losing money like crazy and that they can't afford to pay the players the kind of money they have been.

The players retort that the crowned heads have not established that their wallets are indeed as flat as baseball cards. The Players Association hired the same accounting firm, Seidman & Seidman, that checked the books of the National Basketball Association teams, which warned of doom if they continued paying huge salaries.

In that case, the accountants agreed substantially and the NBA Players Association negotiated a salary cap.

However, when the firm reviewed the baseball clubs' statements for accuracy, it said, according to Don Fels, acting executive director of the Players Association, that "they weren't comparable to those of the NBA, not even remotely." In fact, the players contend that the owners are making money. The crowned heads have said that they lost \$43 million in 1984. The players' accountants read the books at a different angle from the owners' and determined that the clubs made a \$9 million profit. On Monday, the crowned heads announced that, well, we didn't really lose \$43 million, we lost only \$28.5 million.

For 1985, the crowned heads originally said they were going to lose \$58 million, but now they have tempered that projection to just \$29 million. The similar reductions were for 1986, \$94 million to \$59 million; 1987, \$113 million to \$64 million; and 1988, \$155 million to \$86 million. Combined with last year's newly admitted reduction, that's a total difference in the first financial statement and the new one of \$196.5 million for five years.

The Players Association believes there is still what's a hundred million dollars or so between league and subjects?

Some of what the Major League Baseball Players Association has termed "paper losses" — depreciation, for example, of initial roster costs for last year, this year and the next three years — have been eliminated or moderated by the owners.

But such a belated admission on the part of the crowned heads points up what the players have been contending since last December, when the collective bargaining agreement ended and negotiations on the new one were in their early stages. That is, that the owners' figures were not to be allowed while and that they were often simply gists for the owners' public-relations mills.

If the clubs are not in financial distress, as the players claim is the case, then there is no reason for the players to buckle to proposals by the owners to cut back on free agency and salary arbitration, to institute a salary cap, and to agree to give back numerous other points of economic boon to the players, like incentive bonuses and long-term contracts to some older players.

In the same vein, the players do not look adoringly at the owners' stand on their problems concerning TV money. The owners don't want to give the players as much as they want; the

players say at least give us a proposal, but so far the crowned heads haven't.

The crowned heads are getting much more from the networks now — it is a six-year total of \$1.1 billion which began in 1984 — and the players want to stay at the percentage level, one-third, that they've enjoyed from TV for nearly 20 years. This would mean about \$40 million a year instead of the current \$15.5 million.

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## Yet, crowned heads have historically been able, when necessary, to prove they were in need of a tin cup.

Meanwhile, the crowned heads, most of whom have other businesses besides baseball, such as shipbuilding and car dealing and pizza franchising, can write off their baseball losses, or juggle their books — all within legal loopholes — in order to derive an advantage in their tangled ledgers. And if they have to sell the club, there is a nice profit and sweet capital gains to be enjoyed.

Yet crowned heads have historically been able, when necessary, to prove they were in need of a tin cup. It just takes artful accounting.

The classic case was the financier J.P. Morgan. In 1933, Morgan, the richest man in the world, testified before the Senate Banking Committee hearings in Washington that he paid no income taxes in 1932.

But how was that possible? Losses, he explained. Losses, losses, losses.

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# Cubs Defeat Padres With an Infield Hit In the 10th Inning

Los Angeles Times Service

SAN DIEGO — A hard ground ball by Richie Hebner in the 10th inning enabled the Chicago Cubs to beat the San Diego Padres, 4-3, Wednesday night. It was the Padres' fourth straight loss.

With Ryne Sandberg on third and Leon Durham on first, Hebner grounded a ball up the middle with two outs in the top of the 10th. The Padre shortstop, Garry Templeton, ran a long way to pick it up. But he bobbled it, causing a tardy throw to Carmelo Martinez, the first baseman.

Martinez was playing first because Steve Garvey and Terry Kennedy, who had led a ninth-inning rally to tie the game at 3-3, had already left for pinch-runners.

"I don't know, man," he said of the throw. "It was real close."

The Padres trailed, 3-2, entering the bottom of the ninth with Les Smith on the mound for the Cubs. But Garvey, who hit a memorable playoff homer here last season against Smith, lined a double off the left-center-field wall. Jerry Davis ran for Garvey and scored on Kennedy's single through a pulled-in infield. Jerry Royster ran for Kennedy.

There were now two outs, with Kevin McReynolds up. But Royster decided to steal — a move that Dick Williams, the Padre manager, agreed with — and Royster was thrown out by catcher Steve Lake.

"If I make it, we have a chance to win," Royster said. "If I don't, we're still tied. But we've got to quit sitting around waiting for home runs. We're waiting for the big inning too much. You can't expect guys to hit and hit all year."

Cardinals 4, Giants 6: John Tudor shut out the Giants on six hits at San Francisco. It was Tudor's fifth shutout, tying him with Fernando Valenzuela for the league lead. All the Cardinals runs came in the fifth inning and were unearned, due to catcher Alex Trevino's fumbling of Tudor's one-out bunt. One out later, Willie McCutch hit a three-run home run. A walk to Tommy Herr, a steal and Jack Clark's single accounted for the other run.

Reds 3, Mets 2: Cincinnati completed a three-game sweep of the Mets in New York when Eddie Milner hit a single up the middle to drive in the winning run with two out in the ninth. Earlier, Milner scored the first two runs for the Reds and, in the third inning, threw Rafael Santana out at the plate as he tried to score from second on a single. Pete Rose had two hits for the Reds. He now needs 31 hits to break Ty Cobb's record.

Phillies 3, Astros 1: Nolan Ryan lost a no-hitter with one out in the sixth, lost a shutout in the seventh and lost the game in the eighth when Voo Hayes hit an inside-the-park home run in Philadelphia. After Hayes circled the bases on a

drive that hit the center-field fence, Ryan departed. He had given up three hits and struck out seven. Kevin Gross, the Phillie pitcher who ended Ryan's no-hit bid with a double, gave up nine hits in eight innings.

Expos 3, Braves 1: Bryn Smith pitched a three-hitter in Montreal to beat Atlanta. One of the Expos' runs came when center fielder Dale Murphy lost Vance Law's fly ball in the lights. It went for an inside-the-park home run.

Dodgers 9, Pirates 1: Greg Brock hit a grand slam in the sixth inning and later added a run-scoring single to help the Dodgers beat Pittsburgh in Los Angeles. Bob Welch gained his fourth consecutive triumph on a five-hitter.

Blue Jays 3, Mariners 1: In the American League, Jesse Barfield hit a two-run homer and Jeff Burroughs hit a bases-empty shot in Toronto as the Blue Jays beat Seattle. Jimmy Key, who has become one of the most dependable Toronto pitchers, lowered his earned-run average to 2.65. He went 7 1/3 innings before Bill Caudill and Gary Lavelle took over. The slumping Mariners have lost 12 of 15 games.

Royals 5, Yankees 3: Frank White drove in four runs with two home runs and a sacrifice fly in Kansas City to build a lead over New York for Charlie Leibrandt. But Dan Quisenberry had to pitch two perfect innings to keep the Royals ahead. It was the third save in three nights for Quisenberry, the league leader with 21.

Red Sox 6, A's 5: Wade Boggs had three hits at Boston to extend his hitting streak to 27 games, and the Red Sox had 12 other hits. But it took a bases-loaded walk to Jackie Gutierrez in the bottom of the ninth to give Boston its fourth straight victory.

Tigers 5, White Sox 4: Dan Petry threw a four-hitter at Chicago, outpitching Tom Seaver and preventing the veteran right-hander from winning his 29th game. Seaver gave up nine hits and all the Tiger runs, but his teammates made two errors that contributed to his downfall.

Infielders 8, Rangers 4: Bert Blyleven pitched his 15th complete game of the season in beating the Rangers at Arlington, Texas. He gave up seven hits, struck out nine and walked five. Mike Hargrove led Cleveland's 12-hit attack with a single, a double and his first home run of the season.

Orioles 4, Twins 2: Eddie Murray hit a two-run home run, and Mike Boddicker ended a personal three-game losing streak as Baltimore won in Minneapolis. Boddicker struck out eight in seven innings.

Angels 8, Brewers 4: Rufino Linares hit a three-run homer and Mike Brown and Bob Boone added bases-empty shots to power the Angels in Milwaukee. Ron Romanick gave up three runs on eight hits, two walks and had one strikeout before leaving after the sixth inning. Steve Cihurn and Donnie Moore pitched the final three innings for California.

Uncertain Future for Perez  
Pascual Perez is back in Atlanta and has contacted the Braves. The Associated Press reported from Atlanta. The right-handed pitcher left the team Sunday in New York after being beaten by the New York Mets and has since been suspended without pay.

In an interview published in Thursday's edition of The Atlanta Constitution, Perez said, "I don't feel good. I need time. I might not play baseball for a long, long time. I need a break."

Perez was 14-8 for the Braves last year but only 1-8 with a 6.52 earned run average this season. He has been on the disabled list twice this season with arm problems.

"I knew people were looking for me, but I needed to be left alone," Perez said in the interview. He said he spent Monday and Tuesday in New York with his brother, "wondering around and trying to figure things out."

## SCOREBOARD

### Baseball

#### Major League Standings Wednesday's Major League Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE	NATIONAL LEAGUE
East Division	West Division
Toronto 28-21	Cincinnati 27-23
New York 26-23	San Diego 26-23
Detroit 25-24	Los Angeles 25-24
Boston 24-25	San Francisco 24-25
Baltimore 23-26	St. Louis 23-26
Philadelphia 22-27	Atlanta 22-27
Cleveland 21-28	Pittsburgh 21-28
Chicago 20-29	San Francisco 20-29
Kansas City 19-30	Los Angeles 19-30
Minnesota 18-31	San Diego 18-31
Seattle 17-32	San Francisco 17-32
West Division	St. Louis 16-33
California 20-24	Atlanta 15-34
Kansas City 19-25	Pittsburgh 14-35
Chicago 18-26	San Francisco 13-36
Philadelphia 17-27	Los Angeles 12-37
Cleveland 16-28	San Diego 11-38
Minnesota 15-29	San Francisco 10-39
Seattle 14-30	St. Louis 9-40
San Francisco 13-31	Atlanta 8-41
Los Angeles 12-32	Pittsburgh 7-42
San Diego 11-33	San Francisco 6-43
San Francisco 10-34	Los Angeles 5-44
St. Louis 9-35	San Diego 4-45
Atlanta 8-36	San Francisco 3-46
Pittsburgh 7-37	St. Louis 2-47
San Francisco 6-38	Atlanta 1-48
Los Angeles 5-39	Pittsburgh 0-49
San Diego 4-40	San Francisco 0-50
San Francisco 3-41	St. Louis 0-51
St. Louis 2-42	Atlanta 0-52
Atlanta 1-43	Pittsburgh 0-53
Pittsburgh 0-44	San Francisco 0-54
San Francisco 0-45	Los Angeles 0-55
Los Angeles 0-46	San Diego 0-56
San Diego 0-47	San Francisco 0-57
San Francisco 0-48	St. Louis 0-58
St. Louis 0-49	Atlanta 0-59
Atlanta 0-50	Pittsburgh 0-60
Pittsburgh 0-51	San Francisco 0-61
San Francisco 0-52	Los Angeles 0-62
Los Angeles 0-53	San Diego 0-63
San Diego 0-54	San Francisco 0-64
San Francisco 0-55	St. Louis 0-65
St. Louis 0-56	Atlanta 0-66
Atlanta 0-57	Pittsburgh 0-67
Pittsburgh 0-58	San Francisco 0-68
San Francisco 0-59	Los Angeles 0-69
Los Angeles 0-60	San Diego 0-70
San Diego 0-61	San Francisco 0-71
San Francisco 0-62	St. Louis 0-72
St. Louis 0-63	Atlanta 0-73
Atlanta 0-64	Pittsburgh 0-74
Pittsburgh 0-65	San Francisco 0-75
San Francisco 0-66	Los Angeles 0-76
Los Angeles 0-67	San Diego 0-77
San Diego 0-68	San Francisco 0-78
San Francisco 0-69	St. Louis 0-79
St. Louis 0-70	Atlanta 0-80
Atlanta 0-71	Pittsburgh 0-81
Pittsburgh 0-72	San Francisco 0-82
San Francisco 0-73	Los Angeles 0-83
Los Angeles 0-74	San Diego 0-84
San Diego 0-75	San Francisco 0-85
San Francisco 0-76	St. Louis 0-86
St. Louis 0-77	Atlanta 0-87
Atlanta 0-78	Pittsburgh 0-88
Pittsburgh 0-79	San Francisco 0-89
San Francisco 0-80	Los Angeles 0-90
Los Angeles 0-81	San Diego 0-91
San Diego 0-82	San Francisco 0-92
San Francisco 0-83	St. Louis 0-93
St. Louis 0-84	Atlanta 0-94
Atlanta 0-85	Pittsburgh 0-95
Pittsburgh 0-86	San Francisco 0-96
San Francisco 0-87	Los Angeles 0-97
Los Angeles 0-88	San Diego 0-98
San Diego 0-89	San Francisco 0-99
San Francisco 0-90	St. Louis 0-100

### Tennis

#### U.S. CLAY COURT CHAMPIONSHIPS (at Indianapolis)

##### MEN'S SINGLES

##### Second Round

Yonick Hach (11), France, def. Thierry Tuma, France, 6-4, 6-4.

Lawson Duncan, U.S., def. Mark Dickson (12), U.S., 6-4, 6-4.

Gilberto Villan (13), Argentina, def. Pavel Stet, Czechoslovakia, 6-4, 6-4.

Jana Novotny, Czechoslovakia, def. Aaron Krichbaum (14), U.S., 6-4, 6-4.

Martin Jaffe (15), Argentina, def. Norman Schwaner, U.S., 6-4, 7-6 (7-1).

Blaine Williams, U.S., def. Marcelo Invernizzi, Argentina, 6-4, 6-4.

Milosav Meacir (16), Czechoslovakia, def. Phillie Tschudin, U.S., 6-4, 6-4.

Jean Landi (17), Czechoslovakia, def. Slobodan Zivotic, Yugoslavia, 6-4, 6-4.

Third Round

Hans Schneider (12), West Germany, def. Jose Luis Clerc (7), Argentina, 6-4, 6-4.

Andrea Panatta (13), France, def. Ljudek Pisk (7), Czechoslovakia, 6-4, 7-6, 6-4.

Women's Singles

Third Round

Zina Colquhoun (12), U.S., def. Jenny Klitzsch, U.S., 6-4, 6-4.

Gabriela Sabatini (13), Argentina, def. Susan MacLennan (12), U.S., 6-4, 6-4.

Debbie Bowen (12), U.S., def. Michelle Turner (7), U.S., 6-4, 6-4.

Kate Gurney, U.S., def. Katherine Motown (8), Bulgaria, 6-4, 6-4.

Shirley Fry, U.S., def. Helen Kaki, Canada, 6-4, 6-4.



